THE

Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. V.—No. 26.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1874. [PRICE $24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged $1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

MARRIED.

At Yokohama, on the 24th instant, at No. 211, Bluff, in the presence of Geo. N. Mitchell, Esq., U. S. Vice-Consul, by the Revd. S. R. Brown, D.D., ROBERT MORRISON BROWN, of East Windsor, Connecticut, to MARY AGNES GORDON, only daughter of the late Mortimer Gordon, Esq., of New York.

Notes of the Week.

A steamer arrived yesterday at Nagasaki from Formosa, but brought us no trustworthy news of the movements of the Expedition. The health of the troops is severely tested by the heat and the scarcity of good water. The attitude of the Chinese is still one of hesitation and uncertainty, and their last published despatch confirms in a very remarkable manner the accounts we have given of the nature of the negotiations—if negotiations they may be called—which took place at Pekin during the short stay there of Soyejima on the subject now in question between the two Empires.

A well-known physiologist, lecturing recently upon the human nervous system, illustrated the rate at which sensations at the extremities are transmitted to the brain, in the following manner. Supposing, he said, the earth were a baby, and, throwing its arms about, infant-like, were to strike with one of its hands the ball of fire men call the sun, a hundred and thirty-five years would elapse before the brain received any notice of the contact. We were irresistibly reminded of this excellent illustration by the last despatch to the Japanese Government from the Tsung Li Yamên. The antiquated infant represented by this august body has some confused notions that something unusual is going on somewhere, and even these suspicions are aroused by second-hand information. "All the Foreign Ministers residing in Peking inform us that Japan is going to despatch an army to Formosa to make war on the savages of that island; and, besides, the newspapers, the intelligences from the sea-coast and" (the humour of this is really charming), "the reports from our local officers, all inform us," &c., &c..... "We hear now with astonishment that Japan intends to send an expeditionary corps to Formosa, but still we do not firmly believe that this is truly the case," &c., &c. Making due allowance for the fact that the despatch was really written some time ago, there is still a tone about it which is as wonderful as it is amusing. Any of our readers who may be in the habit of visiting that little gem of an island, Enoshima—an emerald set on a spicula of silver—must surely have observed in the pools on the rocks the many ascidians which the waves cast ashore, and which emit, after a few pokes with a stick—the usual method of unscientific interrogation—a quantity of coloured matter of a magenta hue. The response is generally slow, and were the matter emitted only of a vermilion colour, we might easily use the fact as another illustration of that "tardiness of nature," as Shakspare calls it, of which we speak, and of which the Chinese are such conspicuous examples. Nor is our analogy purely fanciful. The existence of a rudimentary vertebral column in the ascidian is held by Darwin to proclaim it as the ancestor of man in a direct line, and though Agassiz throws doubts on this, owing to the fact that this column is on the anterior side of the creature, the world has agreed that as a speculative genealogist Darwin hath no fellow, and the visitor to Enoshima will for the future be pleased to regard with becoming veneration these representatives of his progenitors, whose intense conservatism has forbidden them to stray into the paths which have led to our still imperfect humanity, (though we have lately been assured of improvement in this respect) and who, for all we knew to the contrary, may regard us as parvenues, much as a Hapsburg or Colonna may regard a Müller or a Jones. Now, Darwin's weak point undoubtedly is his missing links. The ordinary European, when gravely told by the first of living, possibly the greatest of all, naturalists, that he is, in all probability, descended from the ascidian, sustains a wound to his vanity and to what he is pleased to deem his intelligence, which is not easily or quickly healed. His quick spirit resents the philosopher's induction, and he triumphs in the absence of those missing links which neither actual nor fossil life has yet disclosed. Could a Chinese conscientiously take the same comfort to himself in the face of this Formosan affair? We somewhat doubt it. Leaving Darwin and Agassiz—or now, alas! his disciples—to settle the minor dispute about the position of the vertebral column, the far more patent facts have to be faced of this dullness and tardiness of nature, and this profuse emission of gorgeous ink under treatment which cannot be answered with contemptuous silence, and yet is not retorted upon with the quick flash of the rapier. Have we found one of the missing links, and shall our name go down hand in hand with Darwin's to a remote, reverential and admiring posterity? Can it be that the Formosa Expedition, so strange in its origin and processes, should be redeemed from the world's titter by inseparable association with a discovery which determines the genealogy of humanity, crowns Darwin with an immortal glory, confutes Agassiz, and repairs the injustice hitherto done by a sceptical world to our flabby, and alas! inglorious ancestors? Who knows?

WE give special prominence to the following short article from the *Independent*, not only because it treats of a subject of vital importance in which we have taken, and still take, a very lively interest, but because the accuracy of its details may be thoroughly relied on. How entirely they illustrate the arguments we have adduced so often and so earnestly, those will recognize who are interested in the educational movement going on in the country, and who have done us the honour to follow the current of our criticisms upon it.

Meanwhile the Government has done the best thing possible under the circumstances. It has admitted its error, recalled all

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the students who had failed to make progress, or who had not reached a certain standard of proficiency, instituted a course of study as a preparation for subsequent foreign residence, a system of examinations by which the sufficiency of this preparation will be tested, and has promised the prize and all the vast advantages which under proper regulation will accrue from it, to the students who pass these examinations. All this is excellent, and as it should be, and we hope great things from the reformed mode of procedure.

OUR JAPANESE STUDENTS.

The recall of the Japanese students from this country and Europe in such large numbers has led some persons to suppose that the Japanese Government has abandoned its policy of educating its youths abroad. This, however, is by no means the fact. The necessity for the recall of a large number of students in foreign countries, arises partly from a lack of funds, but mainly because those having charge of the matter committed a great mistake in ever sending so many unprepared lads abroad. Most of them arrived in America or Europe unable to speak a word and having but the merest elementary acquaintance with a foreign language. Encouraged by injudicious foreign advisers and without fully considering the wisdom of the step, they sent hundreds of lads abroad, who, instead of studying science and literature, had to begin the spelling-book and first-reader, and spend two years or more in elementary drudgery. About six months ago, seeing their mistake, as well as warned by a sinking treasury, they send Mr. Kuki, an official of the Education Department, to order back to Japan all who had failed to make progress, or who had not reached a certain standard.

Only a very few of the hundreds sent abroad wasted their time. The large majority of those recalled were able and diligent; but the mastery of a language is the task of years. Notwithstanding good schools, good teachers and good friends, no student found a royal or a gilded road to learning. Too many of them ruined their health or lost their lives. Those who were grounded in the language before they left Japan are the lucky ones who remain. The others, perhaps as worthy, diligent and promising, must return. It seems a pity to recall those young men, and to acknowledge the commission of a vast blunder; but the sending of these lads abroad at the wrong time was nothing less. They should have spent from two to four years in grammar schools, under experienced foreign teachers in Japan, so that when in Europe or America they could appreciate what they saw, heard, and tried to learn.

There have been some curious instances of wasted or misspent time among these returned students. One from France had utterly forgotten his own language, remembering only a few words, but incapable of forming a Japanese sentence. He could talk French like a native Parisian; but knew nothing of the usual branches, such as arithmetic, geography, etc. The examination of these returned students is now becoming part of the regular duties of the professors of the Imperial College in Tokei. The student examined by professors who are natives of the country in which he is studied. With every desire to give the student a fair chance, not a single applicant has yet been able to enter the first or second classes of the College, though a few have answered a sufficient percentage of the questions propounded to admit them to the third class. The students of the first and second classes in the Imperial College already average three years of study devoted to the study of the English, French, or German language. It is intended to send abroad a certain number of students annually; but they will be young men thoroughly grounded in the language and elementary studies of the country in which they will reside. If American teachers are pleased with their Japanese pupils, it will please them to know that they are scores more, who are just as good and bright, and much better prepared, in the Colleges in Tokei, waiting very patiently for their turn to come to go abroad, and see the things they are already familiar with by daily description and study.

WE have been requested to call the attention of the Municipal Director, or the Authorities under whose supervision the police act, to the state of the Western Bluff at night. It seems infested with thieves. Hardly a night passes without a robbery or an attempt at robbery, and our informant upon the subject has had his house either entered or attempted on no less than ten occasions during the present month. This is scandalous, and should at once be enquired into and corrected.

THE *Gazette* publishes the following translation of a despatch from the Tsung-li-yamen on the subject of Formosa:—

SIR,—Since your country concluded a treaty with China, the obligations of mutual concord and good-will have been fulfilled on both sides, and the sentiments of respect and friendship have been more and more cultivated towards each other. Last year, too, on the occasion of the mission of the Minister Soyeshima to China, we had very friendly consultations with him on several matters.

The same year, in the fifth month, Yanagiwara, an officer attached to the mission, and the interpreter Tei came to our office by special order of the Minister Soyeshima, to ask us questions about three points, the first of which was whether the island of Macao belonged to the jurisdiction of China or to that of Portugal; the second was whether Corea constituted an independent sovereignty or not; and the last related to the question of the proposal to despatch a mission to the savages of Formosa, for the purpose of inquiring into the murder of some Loo-Choo Islanders by them; and in this interview we gave him the accurate and true explanation of these points. Subsequently, it was again said on the part of the Minister Soyeshima, in the words of the interpreter Tei; first, that it being possible for Japan to trade with the island of Macao, she only desired beforehand to establish a basis for future negotiations, by ascertaining whether this island belonged to China or not; second, that, as for the affair of Corea, Japan desired to have the intervention of China to settle the dispute; and, lastly, that the intention of Japan in regard to the Formosan savages in sending a mission to them was only to desire from them the good treatment of her people in the future, should they ever go to their district, and not in any way to make war upon them. This was a token of the good relations between China and Japan; all distrust, if any, was at once cleared on both sides. Afterwards, when on the occasion of the Minister Soyeshima taking leave of us, we, shaking hands, said that the nations must always observe the provisions of the treaty, and forbear to intrude on each other's territory, he answered, that this was the very thing he most desired. Since the departure of the Minister Soyeshima there have elapsed a great number of days, but there has again been no question put to us concerning the above said three points, nor have we ever made any admissions that could modify the provisions of the treaty; and we thought there could be no reason to apprehend any disturbing causes arising between the two governments. But, now, all the Ministers residing at Peking inform us that Japan is going to despatch an army to Formosa, to make war upon the savages of that island; and besides, the newspapers, the intelligence from the sea coast, and the reports from our local officers, all inform us that, in the second month of the present year, a vessel-of-war belonging to your country anchored in the harbour of Amoy, demanding to make use of the drilling ground there for drilling her crew; and also that, to use the words of her commander, she came from Formosa and the Pescadores.

Formosa is an island lying far off amidst the sea, and we have never yet restrained the savages living there by any legislation, nor have we established any government over them, following in this a maxim mentioned in the Rei Ri: "Do not change the usages of a people, but allow them to keep their good ones." But the territories inhabited by these savages are truly within the jurisdiction of China; and this is also the case with several savage tribes inhabiting other remote provinces within the jurisdiction of China, and whom China permits to retain their own good customs. We hear now with astonishment that Japan intends to send an expeditionary corps to Formosa, but still we do not firmly believe that this is truly the case. If truly so, why did you not consult with us beforehand about it? For what purpose is the vessel destined that now lies anchored in the harbor of Amoy?

Truly hoping that Your Excellency will reconsider and examine into this matter,

We have the honor to be,

Y. E.'s obedient servants,

(The signature of Prince Kung and nine other General Commissioners of the Foreign Affairs of China, Tsung-li-Yamen).

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When the expedition first landed at Liangkiang it was received in a friendly manner by the natives, who sold some thousand of acres of land for the purpose of erecting our camp on.

The village we attacked shortly after our arrival contained somewhere about 70 savages, 30 of whom fell under the fire of our troops, and amongst that number the head of the tribe. The chief's son was wounded and died from the effects some days afterwards.

Orders were given on the last day of May to prepare for marching against the tribe called Bootans, who inhabit the mountains, and on the following morning at 7 o'clock three regiments left Fukou, the Northern part of our camp, taking with them a mortar. At 10 o'clock three regiments, infantry and artillery, started from Sekinrou, and at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon three other regiments also marched on the track of the others; and at 6 o'clock on the morning of the second two regiments marched from Chikuska, which is the South eastern part of our camp, taking with them some field-pieces. Orders were given for the various regiments starting from the three different points, to meet at a given spot on the night of the second or morning of the 3rd of June.

The weather during the first days march was exceedingly unpropitious, for the rain descended in torrents. So great was the rainfall that the rivers were flooded and fording the streams was very dangerous. The difficulty did not deter our commanders from marching. At one of the rivers three of our men were carried away by the force of the current. Two were rescued, the other unfortunate was drowned. The task of carrying over the provisions, ammunition and guns, was hard and hazadous, but after great trouble all was safely landed on the other side of the stream. We were now approaching the region where the fierce tribes of Bootans and Cuscus inhabit. These tribes subsist chiefly on the flesh of wild animals, sweet potatoes and millet which they produce by cultivation. We found the country very difficult to traverse, it being so very rough and mountainous, nevertheless the troops persevered and at night succeeded in reaching the top of a mountain. Pigs and buffalo and sweet potatoes were numerous; numbers of the former were shot, and large quantities of the potatoes unearthed.

The following day our march was continued through the mountains. Some skirmishing took place with the natives, who were concealed from view by bushes and rocks from behind which they fired upon us. Three or four of our men were killed and a few wounded. The natives retreated before us as we advanced; in fact we met no multitude to offer us resistance. The Bootan territory was reached and all the villages were found to be deserted. Our men set fire to these, and captured a native girl about eleven years of age.

I append a list of the different tribes we have come across, as near as I can recollect, with their respective numbers, names of chiefs, &c., which may prove acceptable to your readers.

TABLE OF TRIBES ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THEIR POWERS.

Name of Tribe.	*No.*	*Name of Chief.*	*General Character.*
Bootans.....	250	Arock	Extremely fierce.
Sabarie	220	Isa	Friendly disposed.
Cuscus	190	Isunemot	Wicked & barbarous.
Mantits.....	175	Cartoy	Friendly.
Kachirai	165	Foorui	Peacefully inclined.
Pattotinpy	160	Ahou	.....
Pakarot.....	155	..	.....
Shaporit	142	..	.....
Osuanto	130	..	.....
Ropot	126	Mamot	.....
Chinakia	120	..	.....
Lianruan.....	114	Pinary	Friendly.
Bica	90	Singio	Friendly.
Putgekin.....	86	..	Savage.
Turasock	74	Tohutock	Friendly.
Kanton.....	60	Asam	Friendly.
Teckisha	52	Senrin	Wicked.
Kowarts	50	Puararin	Wicked.

REMARKS.—Several of the tribes are composed of Aboriginals and Chinese, while others again are natives from different tribes.

The majority of the tribes seem to be friendly disposed, but the Bootans, Cuscus, Kowarts and others, are very wild and acknowledge no law.—*Rising Sun.*

A letter received from Kuwata, Surgeon attached to the troops in Formosa, has been published, and gives a few facts of interest:—

"On the 1st of June, our troops made a furious attack upon the Boutans, and had to march over steep roads and mountains. The enemytavailed themselves of the inequality of the ground for shelter. They had posted every here and there some 20 or 30 huts, from which they fired upon our men, but as we advanced they retreated. They fired upon us also from the covert of the woods, but never shewed the shape of their body to us. We returned to the principal camp, leaving a small force in the neighbourhood.

Our wounded men are not numerous, nor have we many sick in hospital. All the surgeons exercise great vigilance over the food of the troops. But a kind of malignant fever has prevailed, which carries off a good many of those attacked.

The construction of camps is still incomplete, and the men live in tents. A temporary hospital, with a roof, was built, and is now occupied by about ninety men: of whom nine are sick, and the remainder are wounded men.

The Boutans are not much more than 300 in number. They are very vicious and cruel and extremely active on the mountains. They carry a single sword. They go quite naked, and appear devoid of humanity. It causes one to speculate for what purpose such beings are produced in the world." *Gazette.*

MR. E. A. OLAROVSKY, H. I. R. M.'s late *Chargé d'Affaires* at this port, yesterday had an interview with the Mikado, to take leave of him on relinquishing his post, and at the same time Mr. Struve, the newly appointed Russian Minister at this port, was introduced to H. I. Majesty by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to present his credentials, and also several gifts from the Emperor of Russia to the Mikado, with which he had been intrusted, amongst which was a magnificent vase nearly four feet high, cut from a single piece of agate.—*Herald.*

THE following extract from the log of the P.M.S.S. Company's vessel *Granada* will no doubt prove of interest:—

"P.M.S.S. Co's S.S. *Granada*, Captain Chas. P. Seabury, left Yokohama for Hongkong at 4.25 a.m. June 7th and arrived at Hongkong at 7.30 a.m. June 13th. Fine weather during the passage. Running time 6 days 4 hours 45 minutes. Difference of time 1 day 40 minutes added.

Left Hongkong for Yokohama at 3 p.m. June 16th. Until midnight of June 21st had fine weather—then thick and rainy. Stopped the ship off Segami Light, waiting for the weather to clear up. At daylight started ahead at 3 a.m. June 22nd and arrived at Yokohama at 5.35 a.m.

The running time was thus 5 days 9 hours 55 min; stoppage 3 hours; and difference of time 1 hour and 40 min. subtracted."

To this we may add that the *Granada* has accomplished the round voyage viz, hence to Hongkong and back, in less than fourteen days, taking in 2,000 tons of freight and 1000 tons of coal in the latter port. Her average consumption of coal has not exceeded 27 tons per diem, while her performance during the last two days of her hitherward trip averaged 311 miles daily. We understand that she does not add to her stock of coal in this port.

IT is intended to forward by the C. T. P. chartered steamer *Altona* the teas unavoidably shut out from the *Vasco de Gama*. The Agents purpose to forward this freight by a special goods train from San Francisco so that it may be expected to reach New York even before that conveyed by the *Vasco de Gama*.

THE Agents of the China Trans-Pacific Company inform us that the S. S. *Altona* is telegraphed as having left Hong-

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kong at daylight on the 26th instant, and may, therefore, be expected in Yokohama on the 2nd proximo.

BETWEEN the hours of 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. on the 26th 1.55 inches of rain fell. Of this .73 inches was measured between noon and 12.45, at which hour the clouds began to disperse and a warm and oppressive southerly wind set in.

THE case of L. Wolf *v.* J. H. Hall & Co. which has been before the U. S. Consular Court was settled out of Court, judgment being taken by consent for $660.07.

IT is reported that some Japanese war steamers are now stationed upon the otter hunting grounds surrounding Yesso, and that several of the foreign vessels engaged in hunting have been warned to abstain from the pursuit. Several have already returned to Hakodate we understand.

FROM Messrs. W. G. Hale & Co., Saigon Circular dated 10th June, we take the following:—

For Japan some demand has shown itself and moderate contracts have been made for that quarter.

We note the charter of the *Sydenham*, (British,) 23,000 piculs, at Singapore to load Rice from this to Hiogo at 42½ cents per picul.

WE learn from the Siam Correspondence of the *Straits Times*, that the King of Siam has promulgated an edict appointing a Senate to assist in the Government of the Kingdom. At its first meeting His Majesty himself proposed an admirable programme for its consideration.

THE Agents of the China Trans-Pacific S. S. Company (limited) have received a telegram from San Francisco announcing the arrival there of the Company's steamer *Vancouver* which left this port on the 31st ultimo. The *Vancouver* has thus made her passage across the Pacific in 18 days and 23 hours. Her overland cargo would probably be delivered in New York on the 3rd July or, in all, about 34 days after leaving Yokohama.

THE following was reported by telegram on the 21st inst.: Teas per *Japan*, which left Yokohama 23rd April, sent via Panama, reached New York on the 17th June; and Teas shipped per *Japan* sent overland had not reached New York on the 19th June. The *China* goes through to Panama without breaking bulk, and her Teas will be landed at New York on the 9th August.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

YOKOHAMA STATION.

23rd June, 1874.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday, 21st June, 1874.

Passengers.....	26,321.	Amount.....	$6,105.45
Goods, Parcels, &c.....			443.34
		Total.....	$6,548.79

Average per mile per week $363.82.

Miles open, 18.

Corresponding week 1873.

Number of Passengers, 21,878. Amount $6,648.02

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per P. & O. steamer *Madras*, despatched 24th June, 1874.

	France.	Italy.
G. Bolmida	—	3
Sundries	6	—
Total ...	6	3

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EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY JURISDICTION.

THE extracts which we publish to-day from the Diplomatic Correspondence presented to Congress by the Government of the United States are conclusive proofs of the unanimous manner in which the Treaty Powers regard the injudicious and isolated action of the late Italian Minister, Count FE D'OSTIANI, on the above question. They give prominence to the necessity for union and harmony among the Foreign Representatives in Japan, and greatly discourage that tendency to pursue a separate line of policy such as that taken by Count FE, or that on which we have recently been forced to remark with a regret the main cause of which has since happily been removed. The dispatch of Mr. FISH to General SCHENCK on this subject is full of the good sense he generally displays on such occasions, while the little touch of sentiment thrown into it happily illustrates that kindly vein of American feeling in regard to Japan which dates from the Perry expedition, and to which may largely be traced the educational and missionary zeal abundantly shewn by the Americans in this country, a zeal to which we have paid frequent and very sincere homage.

The lengths to which Count FE was prepared to go for the obtaining of Silk-worms' eggs will doubtless cause much surprise, nor is to be wondered at that his views met with as little favour at the hands of his own Government as at those of the other Treaty Powers. General SCHENCK's dispatch shows that even the exemption of Italians from corporal punishment under the proposed convention, as supposed by Mr. FISH, extends only to immunity from torture, so that Count FE was actually ready to hand over his nationals to the possible penalty of the bamboo, which certainly would not be handled with less than customary vigour because applied to the body of a foreigner. Considering, too, that capital punishment is awarded in this country to crimes elsewhere avenged by far more moderate penalties, that there is no course of criminal procedure which could for a moment satisfy the requirements of European ideas on this subject, and no sort of guarantee for, or even probable expectation of, an administration of justice on the basis of such principles of jurisprudence as could alone warrant the Treaty Powers in surrendering the defensive rights they now possess, we entirely fail to comprehend the concessions offered by Count FE, or, supposing the draft of the convention to have come from the other side, his acceptance of an offer which placed the liberties, the rights, the freedom, and even possibly the life, of the *graineur* in such a hazardous relation to the object of his pursuit.

The injury done to the orderly cause of liberal progress in this country by Count FE's injudicious advances, or eagerness to accept those of the Japanese, whichever it may have been—and the dispatch of General SCHENCK to Mr. FISH leads us to infer the former—can hardly be over-estimated or too much regretted. It encouraged the Japanese to hope for an early fulfilment of wishes they had long ardently cherished in the very teeth of all sound opinion to the contrary. These wishes were natural and laudable, and the correspondence already published, together with that which we re-produce to day and our own many articles on the subject, written with the sympathy we have ever shewn towards this country, should prove to the Japanese that it is with no desire of oppressing them or denying to them the rights of an independent people, that the Western Powers have, by unanimous consent, agreed that jurisdiction over foreigners could not be granted to them, even though exclusion from the interior of the country were the penalty for withholding it. Mr.

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FISH's letter, written, as we have already remarked, in the kindliest spirit towards Japan, makes this quite clear. Although

ays, any advantages proposed to be
nder Count FE's convention would,
ons in the existing treaties, become
n citizens, the PRESIDENT is forced
question whether justice is admin-
th certainty, equity, firmness and
is question he returns an unequivocal
id review of the situation," he says,
ced to the conclusion that it is not
to the local authorities the guarante-
riality. We have not such know-
ation of justice in the kingdom, and
rotection of the liberties and rights
justify such surrender at this time."
on which there is any divergence
Treaty Powers, and it will be ob-
Government at once and entirely
f its Minister at this Court. Did
exist, the Japanese would have
hat the minority in their favour
verted into a majority, and that the
was at hand. It is unpleasant to be
gs and the prophet of harsh things,
with the utmost certainty of convic-
e remotest possibility of any change
titude of the Western Powers, we
cause years may be well or ill-used,
far more advanced than it is at
which alone an efficient system of
procedure can be pursued, reached,

it was, then, is the obvious policy, we might even say, duty, of the Japanese Government under these circumstances?—and by duty we mean the course which tends chiefly to the advancement of the best interests of their own people. Surely they should endeavour to promote all friendly intercourse between them and ourselves, to waive as many impediments as possible to a free access to the interior under the very efficient guarantees given by those 'Regulations for the Interior' on which we have so freely commented of late; to improve to the utmost their codes of law and systems of judicial procedure; to increase the wealth which it is the office of those codes to guard, and by the guarding of which they become more accurately defined and more certainly applied; to cultivate feelings less suspicious and more sympathetic with the Powers allied to them by treaties of friendship and commerce; and, lastly, to submit with patience and fortitude, and with the determination to deserve and secure the abolition of the displeasing clauses in the present treaties, to a state of affairs incidental to their seclusion from the family of nations, and one in which they will have the sympathy of the whole world, provided only they care for and take measures to deserve it.

THE HISTORY OF JAPAN. VOL. I.*

WE fear we shall again lay ourselves open to the charge of provinciality by our friends and critics on the other side of the Pacific by commencing our notice of Mr. Adams's work with the reflection that one of the incidental advantages of a regular civil service based upon the models followed by the European nations, and opposed to that of the Americans, is the creation and maintenance in that service of a literary spirit from which the world derives no unimportant benefits, and no small addition to its stores of information. The works upon Japan and the Japanese language already published by members of the English civil service in this country refuse such limitation as is imposed by the digits of one hand, and we welcome the present contribution to the series with no little pleasure, and such legitimate satisfaction as arises from the contemplation of national institutions which, if not perfect, still may be said to do their work, in such a world as this, with moderate efficiency. The example which Sir Rutherford Alcock set with his Grammar and Capital of the Tycoon—Mr. Oliphant must not imagine that we have forgotten his narrative of Lord Elgin's Mission—has been followed by Mr. Mitford's Tales of Old Japan, Mr. Aston's Grammar, Mr. Satow's *Kuaiwa Hen*, and other works by other writers, all of which have thrown more or less light upon this very interesting country, its institutions, history, language, manners and customs. We shall not pretend that much more than the surface has yet been worked or even opened; but the efforts of these literary pioneers demand our full recognition, and should afford examples and encouragements to the rising generation of Japanese students in our own and other services to continue in a course so creditable to them and so full of advantage to the world.

Yet, to speak with entire frankness, Mr. Adams' work has disappointed us a little. It contains, indeed, much new and accurate information, it is well written, no pains have been spared to go to the best sources of information open to the author, the text is enriched with notes, equally valuable and indispensable, by Mr. Satow, and some at least of the defects we shall point out arise from circumstances inherent in the present rudimentary state of our knowledge of this country. But the very title of Mr. Adams' book is a misnomer. It is in no sense a history of Japan. And although he gives us a sketch which affords a dim outline of the recorded events from the historic period down to the arrival of Commodore Perry's squadron, we greatly miss a chapter written with the object of placing before our mind a picture of the country and its inhabitants, the distinctive features of the national character, their economic, social and political condition, the influence upon them of their religion and of such laws as they possess, their relations to their social superiors and their government, the aspects of nature presented by the country, and such particulars as enable us to realize the existence, and form some idea of the condition, of these thirty millions of people whose welfare is bound up in the acts of their rulers as recorded in this work. In reading the preliminary chapters of Mr. Adams' book we seem to be dealing with abstractions and names rather than with living beings. We do not come in contact with creatures of flesh and blood. The monarchs are like so many algebraic signs. *A* or *x* appears in, and disappears from, the historical equation, but neither seems to possess will, passion or personality. And thus they leave little or no impression on the mind, excite no interest, and can only be remembered by an effort which, though perhaps small, is still an effort. Let us not be understood, however, as unreasonable in this matter. The defect we note is one which can only be supplied by a writer who will devote his life to the annals and literature of this country, who is familiar with its language, and who has patience enough to gather and generalize a mass of intractable matter in a most intractable language. Time is not ripe for this, and the very expression of our disappointment may therefore seem ungracious. Still, we feel that a little more might have been done in the direction we indicate, and we trust that, if a second edition of his work is called for, Mr. Adams will not hesitate to make the attempt we urge on him. His interest in the country is unfeigned and almost affectionate, he possesses the intelligence and patience necessary for the task, and, difficult though it may be, and imperfect as must necessarily be the result of any such endeavour in the existing state of our knowledge, some one must make the first attempt, which, if conscientiously done, may be absorbed and superseded, without shame to the author of the first working theory applied to the problem.

Our second, and perhaps main, source of adverse reflection on the work before us is the publication *in extenso* of too many of the despatches which record the history of the connection of the Western nations with this country.

* The History of Japan from the earliest period to the present time. Vol. I to the year 1864, by Francis Ottiwell Adams, H. B. M. Legation. London, H. S. King & Co.

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Mr. Adams, will, we are sure, pardon us for saying that this is somewhat of a Foreign Office point of view. Of the value of these despatches as materials no one can be insensible. But the fulness of their details, and, here and there, their intolerable prolixity and circumlocution, render them extremely tedious reading, destructive of all continuity in the thread of the narrative, as well as of that historical perspective the rules of which must absolutely be preserved in a work of this nature. These despatches should all have been condensed into terse and neat *précis*, and the originals relegated to an appendix and referred to in foot notes. We should then have had an unbroken narrative of very considerable interest and historical value; the work would have been far more readable, and not less trustworthy; while the general impression made by it would have been more favourable. Of the exasperating prolixity of some of these despatches an idea may be formed from the following sentence which we struck upon casually. "In conclusion, I trust your Lordship will pardon me if I do not resist the natural impulse of desiring to bring under your Lordship's notice the special and unlooked-for services rendered on the occasion of the expedition to Satsuma of, &c., &c." That the official business of a great Empire could be conducted were every one of its officers to write in this manner, we absolutely refuse to believe. And yet fully one-third of Mr. Adams' first volume consists of despatches in which the reader is constantly liable to this acute and protracted form of torment. We have now, however, put into the one scale everything which, so far as our knowledge carries us, detracts from the value of the work before us, and all that we shall henceforward have to say of it will go into the other: nor need Mr. Adams or his readers doubt to which side the beam must eventually incline.

As an introduction to his work Mr. Adams gives us a short epitomé of the Japanese cosmogony, in order that we may appreciate the national belief in the divine descent of the Mikado and the force of this belief. This cosmogony is fanciful beyond ordinary conception, and is entirely wanting in dignity; while, of course, it has as little scientific value as any other religious speculations of the same class. It declares the union from eternity, and the subsequent separation, of the male and female principle *(ô* and *me)*—is Mr. Adams so sure that this Chinese idea is embraced by the Japanese?—and to the subsequent union again of these it traces the existence of the earth, and, we presume, of the material universe. Perceiving that this universe required guidance, the two principles, now personified by the mythical Izanagi no Mikoto and Izanami no Mikoto, beget a daughter called Ten shô dai jin, known to us as the sun goddess, from whom the present tenant of the throne is believed to be descended in an unbroken line. The reigns of the fabulous Emperors are reckoned by millions of years, as in the Hindoo mythologies, and the prodigal use of figures, whether in the lives of men or the reigns of sovereigns, which the study of comparative history shows to be common to legendary annals, is not absent from those of Japan. Whether Jimmu Tennô (B.C. 667), fifth in descent from the sun-goddess, was a real or a mythical person, it may be hard to determine with any certainty, but it would appear that he and his successors down to the emperor Semui (A.D. 131-190) pushed their conquests as far as the present port of Niigata, driving before them the aboriginal race now known as the Ainos and discoverable only in the Island of Yezo. The form of government established by the earlier Emperors was a pure monarchy, administered on the system known as the *gun-ken* system, already fully described in the pages of this journal. The rise of the Fujiwara family in the seventh century, its decline, and the subsequent ascendancy of the Hei and Gen, the formation of the military class, the relations of the petty princes and their vassals, the decline of the imperial authority and rise of the Shôgunate, are all clearly wrought out in the early chapters of the work, the grand central and fundamental truth of the towering supremacy of the Emperor, being kept steadily in view. We then pass on to the period of Kiyomori's ascendancy, the wresting of his power from him by Yoritomo, the foundation of Kamakura and the governing of the empire from that seat, and, finally, the issue of the imperial decree which created Yoritomo *sei-i-tai-shôgun* (barbarian-subjugating great general). We see how the foundations of the power by which Yoritomo possessed himself of the military ascendancy in the empire were laid for him by his ancestors Yoriyoshi and Yoshiiyé, and can easily understand from Mr. Adams' narration how perplexing to the first foreigners who came to this country were the relations which existed between the Emperor and Shôgun.

The death of Yoritomo dissipated the power he had inherited and increased. His effeminate sons allowed the sceptre to pass away into the hands of the Hôjô family, who deposed the emperor Tuntoku, and set up in his stead Sadachika, a grandson of the Emperor Takakura, while the disturbed current of those times may best be inferred from the fact that there were then living, at one and the same time, three ex-Emperors, Gotoba, Tuntoku and Isuchimikado. This single fact is adduced to prove the prodigious power wielded by Yoshitoki, and the splendour which then surrounded the Hôjô family. In 1224 Yoshitoki died, bequeathing the usurped power to Yasutokoi, his son, and for seven generations this power remained in the hands of the Hôjô family, from which it at last fell owing to the youth or want of administrative ability of those who grasped but could not retain it. Of this family the author of the *Guaishi* remarks:—

"The Hôjô family was to that of Minamoto what the Fujiwara family was to the imperial house. Both families possessed themselves of the realm as they sat upon the mats, without being obliged to have recourse to arms." He considers that the Hôjô far excelled the Fujiwara in the capacity for secret intrigue and in cunning; that they secretly grasped and silently stole their power, whilst pretending never to have moved a hand, and that even after having attained their object they still remained only coadiutors and advisers, and did not venture to occupy the seat themselves. They never asked for the title of shôgun, but always obtained some one from Kiôto to fill that office and become the nominal ruler at Kamakura. In this manner they gradually succeeded in making the deposition and elevation of the sovereign and the action of the shôguns entirely dependent on themselves, whilst pretending that these things concerned them not, and that they acted thus in spite of themselves.

But, after some seven generations, their power, like that of other families, came to an end.

We must not fail here to call attention to the valuable series of translations entitled the *Nihon Guaishi*, The History of the Hôjô Family, and the *Genji Yumie Monogatari* from the pen of Mr. Satow which appeared some years ago in the columns of this journal, and from which Mr. Adams has largely collated the materials for his history. The whirligig of time has indeed in this case brought its revenges, and the rich mine of these translations has been made to yield its treasures for the benefit of many who ignored their value, and failed, or indeed, rather, refused, to understand the intentions of those who appreciated it.

The Ashikaga dynasty arose on the ruins of the Hôjô family, but the shôguns it produced lacked the vigour of their more illustrious predecessors; their lands were seized and appropriated by chiefs of clans and successful warriors; civil war devastated the country, over the whole of which the dynasty never acquired a perfect sway; a northern and a southern Emperor divided the imperial power between them, and the history of the time becomes as confused as the current of events was troubled and tortuous.

The sixteenth century witnessed the rise of Nobunaga, Hideyoshi and Iyeyasu, three rulers who left deep traces of their influence upon the country. The reign of the first was remarkable for, but complicated by, the introduction of Christianity into the country, though he employed it successfully as a counterpoise to the extravagant pretensions and arrogant attitude of Buddhism. On his death the renowned Hideyoshi appeared on the field of history, the persecution of the Christians began, and Corea was successfully invaded, though no lasting advantage was gained by this ambitious movement. And, last of this line of heroes, and still the central figure in Japanese history, came Tokugawa Iyéyasŭ, who was at first opposed in arms to Hideyoshi, but subsequently served under him. Breaking the power of the Hôjô family, he took by siege the town of Odawara, at the fort of the Hakoné hills, which was their stronghold, and, in obedience to the commands of his master Taikô Sama, established Yedo as the capital of the Shôguns. The renowned warrior and lawgiver died and was buried with befitting magnificence at Nikkô, and from his loins, or by adoptions in harmony with his commands and policy, sprang a race of shôguns, fifteen in number, who ruled the country for 265 years, maintaining peace down to the year 1868 when the revolu-

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tion occurred which put an end to the singular and long inexplicable institution of the shôgunate.

We have thus reproduced in rapid outline the history of Japan, as given by Mr. Adams, gratefully recording the service he has rendered in separating its tangled skein of names and events, of contending families, adopted heirs, of reigning, deposed and cloistered Emperors. And we have done this because there are certain names familiar in our mouths as household words, yet to which few of us attach any definite meaning. We do not mean to say that the idea of any distinct individuality has been stamped on these names, and, indeed, details are yet wanting for forming such ideas. But Mr. Adams has set before us more clearly than has yet been done the parts played by the great families who have ruled the country under the line of the Emperors, their relations to each other in point of time, and the names of those who wrested the power from their predecessors. From henceforward we may not, without incurring just blame, confound the houses of Fujiwara, Hei, Gen, Hôjô and Ashigawa; we have definite ideas of the meaning of the words *kuambaku*, *bakufu*, *taikô*, &c.; and we have no excuse for floundering in errors, hitherto not unpardonable, regarding the origin of the shôgunate, its first representative, his leading successors, and the relations of this singular and anomalous office to the Imperial power. And for all this we are greatly indebted to Mr. Adams. Our sketch brings us to the close of the first book of his first volume, the remainder of which we shall treat in less detail, as the events it comprises belong to more modern and familiar history, dating from the arrival of Commodore Perry's squadron, the new relations of the Empire with the Western Powers, and, finally, with that revolution in which the shôgunate fell and the Mikadoate was restored to its legitimate place in the administration of the affairs of the country.

(*To be continued.*)

HAS JAPANESE AN AFFINITY WITH ARYAN LANGUAGES?

By W. G. Aston.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, on the 17th June, 1874.

It has long been fully admitted that the languages constituting the Indo-European or Aryan family are sprung from a common ancestor, and it is even possible by comparing them with each other to arrive at a tolerably definite idea of the principal characteristics of this primitive Aryan speech, and of the state of civilization of the people who used it.

The nation or tribes by whom it was spoken now more than 3,000 years ago probably inhabited the table-land which forms part of the modern Persia. They had already acquired not a few of the arts of civilization. They had settled habitations, and even towns and castles, and they possessed the principal domestic animals. They were also workers in several of the metals, and were acquainted with the art of weaving and of brewing a fermented liquor.

Their language had passed the agglutinative stage, and reached that of inflexion. It had declensions of nouns and adjectives, conjugations of verbs, and the grammatical distinction of gender. The distinctions between the parts of speech had become comparatively well defined, and they had a system of numerals extending as far as a hundred.

The question naturally suggests itself whether this primitive Aryan tongue stood alone, wholly isolated from any languages which may at that period have been spoken around it, or whether it was merely one of a group, the members of which were related to each other in a somewhat similar way to that in which the languages of the Aryan family are now connected. The latter alternative seems in itself the more probable one, and the facts adduced by Mr. Edkins in his suggestive and valuable treatise "China's place in Philology" appear to point unmistakeably to the conclusion that the ancient Chinese was one of these languages. Have we any grounds for supposing that Japanese, or rather that ancient tongue from which the modern Japanese is descended, occupied a similar position?

Before adverting to those points of resemblance between Japanese and Aryan languages which lend countenance to this supposition, it may be well to clear the ground a little by indicating in what respects it is evident that little similarity exists. Broadly speaking, the grammatical systems are entirely different. Japanese has no declensions, no conjugations (properly speaking) no grammatical distinctions of gender, number, or person such as all Aryan languages possess or have possessed at some period of their history. The construction and syntax proceed upon wholly different principles. The numerals are different, so are the names of the metals, and altogether the differences in the most important and fundamental respects are so numerous that it is quite plain that no near affinity need be looked for. In other words the point of divergence must be thrown back to a very remote period, and the common ancestor which this theory would give to Japanese and Aryan tongues must have been a language rude and undeveloped to a degree of which it is difficult for us to form an adequate conception. It must have been spoken in a remote antiquity by a tribe of ignorant savages belonging probably to the stone period of the history of our race.

Granting, however, that an affinity does exist such as would be implied by a distant common origin of this kind, where are we to look for it? Evidently not in the grammatical inflexions and terminations, nor in the construction or syntax, for all these belong to the comparatively later stages of a language's development. Nor is it likely that after a separation of many thousands of years, any considerable part of the vocabulary should be the same. All that we can reasonably expect to find is that a number of the more essential roots in Japanese and in Aryan languages should upon examination appear to be identical, and if this were shown to be the case, enough would have been proved to substantiate the hypothesis above suggested.

The method and conditions of such an inquiry deserve a few words of remark. Some of the principles which should guide it may be stated as follows:—

The oldest words and forms of words attainable should be compared.

All grammatical additions should be carefully eliminated.

No letter-changes should be considered probable which are not supported by well established analogous cases.

The great desideratum, however, in comparing Japanese with Aryan languages is the discovery of the law or laws which govern the letter-changes which take place, in short of such a law as that discovered by Grimm for the principal branches of the Aryan family. It can hardly be doubted that if any real affinity exists, there will also be some such law by which their relations are governed.

The peculiarities of the languages concerned should not be forgotten. Those of the European languages it is impossible to enumerate here, but it may not be out of place to note briefly a few characteristics of the Japanese language which have a bearing on this question.

R is never found at the beginning of a word.

L is not a Japanese sound. It is represented by *r*.

N is not found at the end of verbal roots.

M and *b* are often interchangeable.

H and *f* are in Japanese identical.

Every Japanese syllable ends with a vowel.

Double consonants are unknown—at least in the older forms of the language.

T becomes *ch* before *i*, and *ts* before *u*.

D becomes *j* before *i*, and *dz* before *u*.

Grimm's law divides the languages of the Aryan family into three classes: 1st, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, etc.: 2nd, Low German, including English: and 3rd, High German. It is a statement of the different forms assumed in these classes of languages by what is substantially the same sound, little or no distinction having probably been recognized in the common original Aryan language. For example, the sound which is aspirated in the first class is the corresponding flat mute in the second, and the corresponding sharp mute in the third. The letters with which Grimm's law is concerned, are the sharp mutes *p*, *t*, *k*, the flat mutes *b*, *d*, *g*, and the aspirates *ph* or *f*, *th* and *gh* or *ch*. It will be useful to examine how these letters are represented in the Japanese alphabet. Of

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the series *p, b, ph* or *f, p* is entirely wanting in the old language and may safely be passed over, and of the other two series the aspirates are absent, so that in each case we have two consonants instead of three viz: *b* and *f, d* and *t*, and *k* and *g*. It is unnecessary to say that in Japanese these pairs of sounds are represented each by one letter only. The difference in sound was not marked in writing until a comparatively late period when the diacritic mark known as the *nigori* came into use for this purpose. Even at present the distinction between *k* and *g*, *t* and *d*, etc. is somewhat hazy in the mouths of Japanese, and it may be assumed that in ancient times it was entirely disregarded. In other words we may take it that in Japanese *k* and *g*, *b* and *f* (or *h*) and *t* and *d* are the same letters.

It follows therefore that where in European languages we find *p, b, ph* or *f*, Japanese may have either *b* or *f*, (practically it is often the corresponding nasal *m* which as above stated is in Japanese interchangeable with *b*); where we find *k, g, gh* or *ch*, Japanese may have *k* or *g*, and where we have *t, d* or *th*, Japanese will have *t* or *d* or the letters which replace them before *i* and *u*. Upon the whole, however, Japanese would appear to approach more closely to the sounds of the principal branch of the Aryan family, viz., that represented by Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, etc.

Grimm's law is subject to numerous exceptions. For example in English an *h* is often found, especially at the beginning of a word, where the rule requires an aspirated *k* or *g i. e. ch* or *gh*. Such differences must be allowed for, in comparing with Japanese, languages in which these exceptions are found.

The principles, some of the more important of which have been now briefly indicated, have been to some extent applied in preparing the following list of examples of apparent identity between Japanese and Aryan roots. It is not maintained, however, that these cases of similarity establish conclusively the hypothesis in question. They are rather to be looked upon as so much raw material, the real value of which it is difficult in the present state of our knowledge to determine, and they are given merely for what they are worth. The most that can be said of them is that they present a plausible *primâ facie* case in favour of the proposition that Japanese is remotely related to Aryan languages.

The following are a few examples out of a much larger number which might have been given:—

Jap. *na*, a name; Sansk *naman;* Lat. *nomen;* English *name*. The root in all these Aryan forms is *na* or *no*, the rest being a mere termination.

Jap. *mikai*, an old word for great; Greek *mega*; Lat. *magnus;* Sansk. *maha;* Engl. *much;* Lowland Scotch *mickle*.

Jap. *taku*, to burn; Sansk. *dah*, tô burn; Greek *daiō;* Lat. *lignum*, (properly firewood).

Jap. *tsuku*, to thrust, to stab; Engl. *dagger*.

Jap. *tsuku*, to touch; Engl. *touch;* Lat. *tangere*.

Jap. *tsuku*, to build; Greek *tekton*, a builder; *tenchô*, to construct.

Jap. *horu, horeru*, to wish, to love; Sansk. *haryâmi*, to love; Greek *chairō;* Lat. *gratus;* Germ. *gern;* Engl. *yearn*.

Jap. *ŏu*, (properly *ofu*) to carry; Lat. *veho;* Sansk. *vah*, to carry; Greeke *e chō*, to hold, to sustain, *ochoo*, a carriage; Engl. *waggon*.

Jap. *wataru*, to cross (especially a river); Lat. *vado;* Engl. *wade*.

Jap. *omo* an old word for 'mother' connected with *umu* 'to bring forth.' Engl. *mother*; Lat. *mater;* Greek *mêtêr*. In all these words we have a root *ma, mo* or *me* meaning to bring forth; the second syllable being merely a termination.

Jap. *kōri*, ice; Lat. *gelu*.

Jap. *muta*, with, along with; Gr. *meta;* Ger. *mit*.

Jap. *tsumu*, to pile up; Lat. *tumulus*, a heap.

Jap. *kake*, a barn-door fowl; English, *cock, chicken*.

Jap. *moru*, to divide; Gr. *meiromai*, to divide, *meros*, a part; perhaps Lat. *pars*.

Jap. *tōru*, to pass through, *tōrite* thoroughly; Sansk. *tar*, to cross over, to go beyond; Lat. *trans*, beyond; Engl. *through, thorough;* Ger. *durch*.

Jap. *taberu*, to eat; Gre. *daptō, deipnon;* Lat. *dapes*.

Jap. *tomeru*, to stop; Engl. *dam*.

Jap. *toku*, to melt; Engl. *thaw;* Gr. *tēkō*. In the following cases a Japanese *k* is represented by *h* in English.

Jap. *keru*, to kick; Lat. *calx* the heel, *calcare* to kick; Engl. *heel*.

Jap. *kara*, empty, a husk; Gr. *koilos;* Engl. *hole, hollow, hull*.

Jap. *kumi*, a collection, *kumu* to gather; Lat. *cumulus* (compare above *tsumu* and *tumulus*) Engl. *heap*. As above stated, *p* is not a Japanese letter and *m* is usually found instead.

Jap. *koro*, time; Snask. *kala*, time; Gr. *kairos*, time; Engl. *while*.

Jap. *kōbe*, (for *kamibe*), the head; Gr. *kephalos;* Lat. *caput;* Ger. *haupt*; Engl. *head:*

Jap. *kuruma*, a wheel, *guruguru*, in circle, Gr. *guros*, a circle; Lat. *gyrus;* Engl. *wheel*.

Jap. *kakusu*, to hide, *kage*, a shadow, concealment, shelter, Lat. *cæcus*, blind; Dutch, *koek*, a corner.

Jap. *kobu*, a wen; Engl. *kump;* Gr. *kuphos*.

Jap. *kubo*, hollow; Latin *cavus*.

Jan. *kasumi*, a mist; Engl. *haze*.

Jap. *kata*, hard; Engl. *hard*.

Jap. *kagi*, a hook; Engl. *hook*.

Jap. *kakeru*, to hang; Engl. *hang*.

Jap. *kiku*, to bear; Engl. *hark*.

The Japanese *m* is usually *b* or *p*, in European languages as:

Jap. *maru*, a ball; Engl. *ball*.

Jap. *moto*, bottom; Engl. *bottom*.

Jap. *makeru*, to be beaten, *magaru*, to be bent, *makaru*, to retire; Engl. *bow;* Ger. *beugen;* Lat. *fugio;* Gr. *phengō*.

Jap. *mina*, all; Gr. *pan*.

Jap. *muchi*, a whip, *butsu*, to beat; Engl. *beat*.

N is the negative sound in Japanese as well as in European languages. It appears in *ina*, no, *inamu* to refuse *naki*, not, the *na* of the neg. imperative etc. The use of *n* for negatives in European languages is too well known to require illustration.

There is no more essential part of a language than its system of pronouns, and it is therefore important to see if any resemblances can be traced in these parts of speech in Japanese and the Aryan languages. The following considerations seem to indicate a possible connection. Taking the oldest forms of the Japanese personal pronouns and stripping them of terminations we have for the first personal pronoun *a*, for the second *na*, and for the third *ka*. These is no difficulty in supposing *a* to be identical with the Sanskrit *aham*, Greek *egō*, Lat. *ego*, Ger. *ich* and the Engl. *I*. The final guttural which is found in all these languages except English may easily have been lost in Japanese as it has been in English. There are numerous other cases in which gutturals are lost in Japanese, as for instance the *k* of adjectival terminations and *g* in such forms as *sawaide* for *sawagide* etc., and if we accept Bopp's opinion that the root of the first personal pronoun in the Aryan languages is *a*, the guttural being an addition of the nature of a demonstrative, it is not even necessary to have recourse to this supposition.

Na, the pronoun of the second person, presents greater difficulties. *N* is however the nasal of *t* and as seen above the Japanese language often prefers the nasal in the case of *m* which is found instead of *b*. It is also well known that in the Yedo dialect at least, a nasal *g* has taken the place of the ordinary *g* hard. The same tendency would substitute *n* for *t* and it is perhaps to this that such forms as *nameru* for *taberu*, to eat, are due. It also seems likely that *nani*, what, and *tare*, who, contain the same root. If this view is correct, *na* is identical with the Sanskrit *toam* (stem *toa*) the Lat. *tu*, the Greek *tu* or *su* and the English *thou*.

The third personal pronoun *ka* is perhaps the Greek *ekeinos*, the initial *e* of which is a mere prefix as may be seen by comparing its dialectical forms.

The Japanese reflexive pronoun *shi* may be compared with the Latin *se*, Engl. *self*, Ger. *sich*.

The root *so* or *sa* which appears in *sore, sono soko saru* (for *sa aru*) may be identical with the English definite article, which in its old form was a demonstrative pronoun with the same meaning as *sono* and had separate forms for the three genders viz. masc. *se*, fem. *seo*, neut.

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thaet, our modern article being a modified form of the last. What strengthens this supposition is the circumstance that just as from *so* as a stem are formed a number of adverbs as *soko*, *sochi*, *sasagi*, the English *the* serves as a stem from which are derived the adverbs *there*, *thither*, *thence*, *thus*.

By a similar analogy the root *ko* 'this' may be the same as the English pronoun *he* (as seen above a *k* in Japanese at the beginning of a word is commonly *h* in English) and its derivatives *koko*, *kochi*, will correspond to the English words *here*, *hither*.

It is evident that this paper covers but a very small portion of the field of inquiry. Some of the branches of the Aryan family of which no mention has been made, as for instance Russian, may present much closer analogies than any which have been adduced, and no reference has been made to resemblances in points of grammar which are not entirely wanting and deserve to be investigated. Nor has the subject of the Turanian languages cognate to Japanese been taken up. Such languages might be expected to aid the inquiry by furnishing intermediate forms which would assist in identifying roots apparently different and in many other ways. The difficulty, however, is to find a cognate language with a sufficient resemblance to Japanese for this purpose. In so far as I am aware, Japanese has no near relation among the other languages of Asia, and it has certainly none whose relationship has been clearly established. There seems to be no such close affinity between the branches of the Turanian family as there is between the members of the Aryan family of languages, and it is doubtful whether any other language of Asia resembles Japanese as closely as the most widely separated branches of the Aryan family resemble each other. There are several which present striking analogies with it in point of construction and grammar, but when we come to the vocabulary, but little resemblance can be traced. The Aino language is perhaps the most promising in this respect, but hardly enough is known of it to enable one to speak with confidence.

ON THE INCREASE OF THE FLORA OF JAPAN.

By Dr. Savatier.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, on the 17th June, 1874.

The *flora* of Japan has been enriched of late years by a considerable number of species, and it may be hoped that, at an early future, it will yield to that of no other country of equal area and analogous climatic conditions.

This rapid increase is due not only to the researches of European travellers, who have explored the coasts at rare intervals and penetrated more or less into the interior of the country, but also to the persevering investigations of Japanese botanists, who pursue the science with ardour, and have a far larger acquaintance with the vegetation of their country than is generally supposed in Europe. In proof of this I need only adduce the existence of their rich herbaries, and their innumerable collections of illustrations, where are exhibited, often in great perfection and with excellent regard to anatomical floral details, almost all the Japanese species diffused among our own herbaries, together with many others still unknown to us.

It may be said that the *Flora* of Japan has been better illustrated than that of many States in Europe. Doubtless all the illustrated works have not the same value, but it would be but a hasty judgment to conclude after an inspection of the book *Kwa wi*, published 500 years ago, that these works can have no interest for the European student of botany. Inouma, in writing the *Soo mokon zoussets*, proved incontestably that he understood the use of the magnifier and the scalpel, in contradiction to the malevolent assertions contained in an article published by *the Association Scientifique*, (*Bulletin Hebdomadaire* 1873, *p.* 229.) The anonymous author of this article has long ago received interesting botanical collections from Japan, with figures of plants, drawn by native artists, with enlarged anatomical details. There is still much to be gained from these works by those who desire to study thoroughly the *flora* of Japan.

Thunberg, in his Flora, does not mention much more than 1,050 species of phanerogamous and cryptogamous plants, if the species called in to do double duty are subtracted. Until the researches of Siebold and Buerger, our knowledge of Japanese plants remained stationary, and it is only since 1843, the date at which Zuccarini studied, and published an account of the plants collected by the Dutch botanists, that rapid steps were made in the progressive enumeration of them.

First, there were (in 1855) the American researches under Perry and John Rodgers, which furnished a considerable amount of materials chiefly drawn from the island of Yezo, the vegetation of which was thus for the first time made known with something like completeness. The botanical collections made in Japan were published almost immediately after this by Mr. Asa Gray.

A few years later William Hooker gave, in the work of Mr. Pemberton Hodgson on Japan, a list of 1700 phanerogamic and cryptogamic species, compiled from the descriptions of herbaries collected by Messrs. Alcock, Hodgson, Wilford and Oldham.

The publications of Mr. Asa Gray and of Sir Wm. Hooker at last decided the Dutch botanists to unite in a work upon the rich materials which their herbaries embraced, and M. Miquel, whose recent loss science now deplores, produced successively in the Annals of the Leyden Museum his *Prolusio Floræ Japonicæ*; next, his valuable reflections on Geographical Botany (1867-1868); and, lastly, his catalogue of Japanese plants collected in the herbary of Leyden (1870). The number of species enumerated in the latter work is less than that in the table which concludes the *Prolusio*, because the author was confined, within the limits of the herbary, while, in the table of the *Prolusio*, he registered, to the number of 2,000, all the species the descriptions of which were known to him.

While Miquel was thus acquainting the world with the botanical wealth accumulated in the Dutch museums, M. Maximoniez, who traversed Japan from 1861-1864, and formed collections larger by themselves than those of all his predecessors united, M. Maximoniez, I repeat, commenced to describe in the *Melanges biologiques*, and in the *Mémoires de L'Academie des Sciences de St. Petersburg*, all the novelties found by him, and which now amount to one hundred and fifty species. If, to this figure, the product of my own researches during a stay in Japan of upwards of seven years, be added, it will easily be understood that the publication of a new catalogue of plants will not be useless, although the date of that of Miquel would only be four years anterior to it.

This new exposition of the wealth of the *flora* of Japan is now in course of publication, and I beg to offer you in advance a communication upon the novelties which it will contain.

I shall say nothing of the species mentioned in the first part of this work which appeared some months back; but shall limit myself to give the species which my later acquaintance with them prevented my including at that time.

I shall make this enumeration in the order of the families as it is given in the *Genera Plantarum* of Bentham and Hooker, and which we have adopted in our *Enumeratio plantarum in Japoniâ crescentium*.

(Here follows a long and valuable, but extremely technical, enumeration of the plants given in Dr. Savatier's forthcoming work. This list will hereafter be found in the pages of the Journal of the Asiatic Society, and of the "Japan Mail" (Overland Edition), but is here omitted on account of its severely technical character.)

This long enumeration will give an idea of the number of new plants, interesting to geographical botany in general, and to that of Japan in particular, which might be collected in the course of more sustained and profound researches than it has been possible for me to make.

The relations existing between the *flora* of Japan and that of Eastern Asia on the one side, and that of the eastern region of North America on the other side, have already been observed. The known species which I have enumerated confirm the conclusions drawn from previous observations, and if Siberia can claim as indigenous the *Atragene macrosepala*, *Clematis fusca*, *Corydalis Raddeana*, *Viola variegata*, *Geranium pseudo-sibericum*, *G. Wlassowianum*, *G. dahuricum*, *Senecio davuricus*,

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Saussurea Ussuriensis, Nepeta Macrantha, Perularia fuscescens, Cyperus truncatus, Woodsia Mandshuriensis, Northern America has hitherto enjoyed exclusive possession of the *Polygonatum pubescens, Carex lupulina, Carex crinita, C. lagopodioides, Hamamelis virginica, Stenactis ambigua.*

Europe also brings its modest contingent with the *Cyperus Monti, Scirpus Pollichii, Carex nutans;* the northern region with the *Ranunculus reptans, Arnica alpina;* the subtropical region with the *Liparis, the Dopatrium,* the *Scirpus Badius, Scirpus junooides, Scirpus javanus, &c.* A certain number of species, therefore, are common to the temperate regions of Europe, Asia and America, such as the *Berberis vulgaris,* the *Virburnum lantana, Lysimachia vulgaris, Echinopermum lappula, Platanthera chlorantha, Carex vulgaris, Leersia oryzoides, Calamagrostis epigeios, Lycopodium complanatum.*

Miguel has said that about one half of the *flora* of Japan was indigenous, and the list which I have just given entirely confirms this remark, as out of 129 plants specifically determined 68 are proper to Japan, though it is probable that this proportion will be diminished when the coasts of Northern China, Corea and Manchuria are better known.

I here conclude this over lengthy communication. All the new species here mentioned will be described in the *Enumeratio plantarum in Japoniâ crescentium,* the first volume of which, embracing all the dicotyledonous plants must be published by this time.

SAVATIER, M.D.

Yokoska, 10th May, 1874.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES.

From observations made in Yokohama from 1863 *to* 1869 *inclusive.*

By J. C. Hepburn, M.D.

The city of Yokohama is situated in Lat. 35° 26′ N. and Long. 139° 39′ East from Greenwich. It lies on the west side of the bay of Yedo; about 37 miles from Cape King, the nearest point on the Pacific, and about twenty miles from Yedo, which is at the head of the bay. The bay at Yokohama is about twelve miles wide. The city is, for the most part, built upon a plain, about from two to 10 feet above high water mark, at the mouth of a valley opening on the bay. The valley is about a mile wide, and extends back in a westerly direction some three miles, gradually narrowing to a quarter of a mile. It is bounded on each side by a low range of hills about 120 feet high. It is cultivated in paddy fields, is consequently wet and marshy; and is exposed to the sweep of N.E. and Easterly winds from across the bay, and to S.W. and Westerly winds through the valley.

The climate of the Japan Islands generally is much influenced by their position, being on the edge of, and even within, the great ocean current called *Kuro-shiwo,* which flows from the equatorial regions in a northerly and easterly direction.

The N.E. and S.W. monsoons, which blow with so much regularity on the coast of China, are not much felt on the coast of Japan. The winds being at all seasons exceedingly irregular, frequently violent and subject to sudden changes. The N.E. and Easterly winds are generally accompanied with rain, with a high and falling barometer, and are usually not violent. The S.W. and Westerly winds are generally high, often violent, and accompanied with a low barometer. It is from the S.W. that the cyclones almost invariably come; with one and sometimes two of which we are visited yearly. On clear and pleasant days, which are in excess of all others, there is a regular land and sea breeze at all seasons.

As may be seen from the Table, the rainfall is above the average of most countries; varying much however from one to another. About two-thirds of the rain falls during the six months from April to October.

The steady hot weather, when it is considered safe to change to light summer clothing, does not generally set in before the latter decade of June or first of July, and ends, often very abruptly, about the middle of September.

The snow-fall is for the most part very light, not often exceeding two or three inches; though on one occasion, in the winter of 1861, it fell to a depth of twenty inches.

The ice seldom exceeds one inch or an inch and a half in thickness. Fogs are rarely noticed, so also is hail. Thunder storms are neither frequent nor severe. Earthquake shocks are frequent, averaging more than one a month; but hitherto, since the residence of foreigners in Yokohama, no very severe or dangerous shocks have occurred.

MONTHLY AND YEARLY AVERAGE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly Average.
1863	40°12	41°	49°	55°	64°	72°	80°	82°	69°	60°	53°	42°	59°
1864	35°50	38°12	43°28	57°36	64°04	69°14	76°49	79°55	70°44	62°55	52°09	44°30	58°02
1865	39°27	44°48	46°36	58°59	65°43	71°12	73°03	80°19	72°53	61°33	51°22	44°47	59°13
1866	39°46	38°55	48°0	54°33	61°27	65°47	74°15	77°48	68°17	61°56	50°58	42°31	57°01
1867	42°32	39°36	49°46	56°15	64°08	70°57	76°04	80°36	71°47	63°59	51°38	45°56	59°26
1868	42°25	41°26	45°53	57°30	65°46	69°37	77°02	75°33	70°50	60°45	53°29	45°02	58°46
1869	42°54	45°37	46°37	53°49	63°38	69°20	71°26	75°38	73°08	62°41	51°24	41°29	58°08
Average	40°28	41°22	47°03	56°15	64°07	69°44	75°31	78°49	70°48	61°58	52°0	43°45	58°22

THE MONTHLY MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM OF THE THERMOMETER.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.	
	Max.	Min	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min..
January .	54°	29°	58°	20°	62°	25°	57°	25°	59°	29°	56°	28°	64°	28°
February.	52°	28°	47°	20°	66°	32°	63°	23°	52°	29°	54°	25°	59°	31°
March ...	67°	32°	65°	25°	69°	33°	63°	34°	66°	35°	66°	31°	67°	34°
April ...	72°	44°	71°	40°	74°	48°	73°	42°	73°	38°	77°	40°	66°	39°
May	78°	50°	77°	50°	78°	46°	77°	35°	76°	51°	77°	52°	76°	50°
June ...	87°	54°	81°	51°	82°	58°	82°	51°	80°	61°	84°	59°	77°	59°
July	90°	67°	89°	70°	86°	64°	86°	57°	88°	61°	87°	66°	84°	62°
August ...	89°	71°	89°	70°	91°	70°	87°	66°	90°	71°	84°	65°	86°	64°
Sept.	86°	60°	86°	59°	86°	55°	81°	58°	89°	59°	82°	60°	85°	63°
October ...	71°	50°	76°	47°	77°	48°	72°	48°	75°	40°	75°	45°	73°	52°
November	68°	40°	69°	37°	68°	32°	72°	31°	70°	34°	66°	35°	67°	34°
December.	59°	21°	68°	30°	67°	27°	56°	26°	59°	31°	57°	32°	60°	26°

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THE FALL OF RAIN IN INCHES.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Amount.
1863.....	3.65	2.25	5.90	5.34	5.64	1.40	2.75	7.76	7.16	4.10	3.44	1.17	50.56
1864.....	0.33	1.92	2.01	9.37	4.10	9.11	4.48	5.71	17.83	3.97	4.47	7.64	71.44
1865.....	1.30	6.59	2.47	7.07	4.47	6.29	9.52	3.11	5.32	6.71	1.97	5.90	60.72
1866.....	1.81	3.53	4.45	6.16	3.73	7.69	5.84	7.81	10.08	3.15	4.69	6.22	65.16
1867.....	2.35	1.81	2.18	6.53	4.40	8.52	1.31	0.34	7.50	2.29	2.00	3.39	42.62
1868.....	4.52	2.62	6.69	4.82	10.24	17.96	24.04	17.05	19.27	11.62	2.21	1.63	122.67
1869.....	1.98	2.32	11.69	6.90	8.10	6.35	9.58	5.17	4.19	16.64	5.41	0.84	79.17
Average ...	2.35	3.29	5.05	6.59	5.81	7.90	8.22	6.71	10.19	6.92	3.45	3.82	70.33

THE NUMBER OF RAIN DAYS.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total No.
1863.....	5	5	10	11	10	7	8	12	13	8	9	4	102
1864.....	5	8	8	12	9	11	6	9	15	5	5	7	100
1865.....	1	9	8	11	8	16	18	7	14	6	8	4	110
1866.....	3	7	11	11	12	12	11	9	12	1	5	3	97
1867.....	8	3	4	11	9	10	8	2	11	4	4	4	78
1868.....	4	6	11	9	7	18	12	16	9	13	4	5	114
1869.....	5	5	7	3	4	5	7	10	9	12	11	3	81
Average ...	4.42	6.28	8.42	9.72	8.42	11.28	10.00	9.28	11.85	7.00	6.57	4.28	

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

(Copy.)

MARQUIS DE NOAILLES TO MR. FISH.

[TRANSLATION.]

LEGATION OF FRANCE,
New York, June 9th, 1873.
(Received June 12th.)

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE:

Although temporarily absent from Washington I do not wish to delay sending to your Excellency the enclosed copy of a dispatch which I have just received from my Government.

So far as I have been able to understand from the few words which I have heard from the mouth of your Excellency in relation to the treaty which has just been proposed to the Government of the Mikado by the Minister of Italy in Japan, in relation to the privileges to be granted to his countrymen travelling in the interior of the Empire, I think I may hope that the views of the Department of State will coincide with those expressed in the dispatch of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France. It is, indeed, a matter of great importance, as well for the United States as for France, that the representatives of the principal Powers in Japan should act harmoniously, and your Excellency has several times been pleased to state to me how important you considered it that their harmonious action should not be interrupted.

Be pleased, &c.,

(Signed) MARQUIS DE NOAILLES.

(Copy.)

Versailles, May 9th, 1873.

MARQUIS:

Our Chargé d'Affaires informs me that the Minister of Italy is about to go to Rome on leave of absence, and that while there, he will submit to the approval of his Government an arrangement, the terms of which have been fixed by him, with the Ministers of the Mikado, with a view to making provision for the free travel of Italians in the interior of the Empire. I have the honour herewith to send you the text of this draught of a convention as furnished to M. de Turenne by the Legation of Italy, and by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan. The difference between the two versions does not change the purport of this document, the sole interest of which for us lies in the provision, in virtue of which Italians, when they have passed the limits assigned by the treaties now in force, as those of the residence of foreigners, are to be subject to the jurisdiction of the Japanese Authorities.

The motive which has led the Minister of Italy to seek to procure access to the interior provinces for his countrymen is evident, and as long ago as 1868 we were witnesses of the impatience of his predecessor to secure to his country new facilities for the obtainment of Silk-worms' eggs. Whatever may be the importance of this product for Italian industry, the advantage expected from the new convention does not seem to us to make amends for the very serious objections which it presents. Such has been, according to the information furnished me by our Chargé d'Affaires, the opinion of the Representatives of England, the United States, Russia, Germany and Spain, who have, like him, viewed with regret the agreement brought about by the Minister of Italy, and who have felt it their duty to write in this sense to their Governments, urging them to dissuade the Government at Rome from ratifying the arrangement submitted to it for approval. This is a step which we, on our part, cannot hesitate to take, and which is justified by an interest of the highest importance. The proposed convention would in effect destroy in a capital matter that unity of action which constitutes the first element of the success of foreign legations in Japan. It would create a troublesome precedent, of which the Japanese Government (which has already declared that other nations shall enjoy similar privileges only on the same conditions) would not fail to avail itself. The organization of Justice in Japan, and the laws in force there, do not furnish guarantees sufficient to render it wise to renounce, for the present at least, the right of exercising protection over our citizens, and of securing to them, on these terms, access to the provinces of the interior, where we hope without doubt to cause them to be admitted more freely, but without abandoning a prerogative, the maintenance of which is still rendered necessary by the state of the country. What we know of the intentions of the Washington Cabinet does not permit us to doubt that it will share our view, and the Secretary of State, whose attention I beg you to call to this matter, will without doubt be disposed to instruct the Representative of the United States at Rome to endeavour, as Mr. Fournier will do, to induce the Italian Government not to sanction an arrangement whereby it only secures an advantage which it might confidently expect to secure by co-operating with the other powers in their efforts, and which it would then obtain without making a dangerous sacrifice.

Receive, &c.,

(Signed) RÉMUSAT.

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DRAFT OF A PROVISIONAL CONVENTION RELATIVE TO THE TRAVEL OF FOREIGNERS IN THE INTERIOR OF JAPAN, PRESENTED BY THE MINISTER OF ITALY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TENNÔ.

1.—Italians may travel freely in the interior of the empire, with the provisoes that, if they shall go beyond the limits of the jurisdiction of their consuls, they shall be under the protection and jurisdiction of the territorial authorities, according to the usages which prevail in the countries of Europe and America.

2.—To this effect Italians of good character and conduct shall obtain, through the intervention of the authorities under whose jurisdiction they are, a personal passport from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

3.—If an Italian subject, or his property, shall suffer injury, the Italian Government shall have the right to demand satisfaction, conformably to the laws of Japan. It is understood, however, that the said Government shall not interfere in any matter of this kind so long as that one of its subjects who shall have been injured in person or property shall not have used all the means rendered available to him for the obtainment of justice before the Japanese tribunals.

There shall be no exception to this rule, save in the case of an evident denial of justice.

4.—The Japanese Government engages that foreigners condemned by its courts shall not be subjected to cruel punishments.

Such persons shall only be liable to imprisonment, *with or without compulsory labor.* (*sic.*)

5.—If a crime shall be committed rendering the perpetrator liable to capital punishment, the local authorities shall not execute the sentence without having first referred the matter to the seat of the Government at Tôkei, in order to conform to the usages adopted in this empire in the case of a Japanese under a similar sentence.

[These two paragraphs are wanting in the text of the draft furnished by the Japanese Government to the French Government.]

MR. FISH TO GENERAL SCHENCK.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 21st, 1873.

SIR.—It is understood that the Japanese Government has officially proposed to the Government of His Majesty the King of Italy a provisional arrangement on the following basis:

1st.—Italians may circulate freely in the interior of the empire on condition that, on leaving the limits of the Consul's jurisdiction, they shall be under the protection and jurisdiction of the territorial authorities, as is the practice in all the countries of Europe.

2nd.—For this purpose Italians of good character shall individually obtain passports from the Minister of Foreign Affairs and through their own authorities.

3rd.—In case Italians or their property suffer damage, the Italian Government shall have the right to demand reparation in accordance with Japanese laws; but the government shall not interfere in any affairs until the Italian subjects have employed all means in their power to procure justice before Japanese tribunals, and there has been, in cases where there existed no remarkable doubt, an evident refusal of justice.

4th.—The Government of Japan engage that in case of criminal judgment to be given against Italians, they shall not be subjected to corporal punishment.

I am informed unofficially, that the proposal, though entertained for a time by Mr. Visconti, is not at present favourably considered by him, and that it is by no means certain that the proposal will be accepted. There may be special reasons why Italians should seek free access to the parts of the interior of Japan where the egg of the silk-worm is prepared for export, could this be done without affecting the position of other foreigners in Japan. The President might look without disfavor on efforts in this direction to gratify them; but it is impossible to shut the eyes to the fact that there is a large party in Japan who regard the ex-territorial right, now possessed by the treaty powers, as a denial of the independence of Japan, and who, availing themselves of aid from any quarter, in shaking them off, will regard the proposed arrangement as a step in that direction. Thus, though it is true that any advantages gained to Italians in this respect must inure, under the provisions of existing treaties, to those of our countrymen who may desire to avail themselves thereof, yet the President is forced to consider the wider question, whether justice is administered in Japan with certainty, equity, firmness, and celerity, and on the basis of such principles of jurisprudence common to Europe and America, as may warrant the surrender of the defensive rights which we now possess.

Japan has had no firmer friend than the United States; no one more ready than we to recognize her rightful autonomy. But, on a candid review of the situation, the President is forced to the conclusion that it is not yet safe to surrender to the local authorities the guaranteed rights of ex-territoriality. We have not such knowledge of the administration of justice in that kingdom, and of the means for the protection of the liberties and rights of foreigners, as would justify such surrender at this time. It appears to us, also, that the welfare, safety, and the interests of all foreigners in Japan are at the present dependent, in a large degree, upon the unity of action and of policy of all the treaty powers, and that the acceptance by any one of those powers of privileges for its own citizens, which may be proposed as an inducement to separate that state from the other treaty powers, in the policy which has heretofore been common to all, would tend to the serious discomfort of all the powers in their future relations with Japan, and would weaken their position in the negotiations which must be entered into for the revision of the treaties.

You are therefore instructed to seek an interview with Earl Granville, at which you will communicate to him verbally these views of the President, and will say that Mr. March and Mr. Bingham will be instructed in this sense, and you will endeavour to have similar instructions transmitted to the British Ministers at Rome and at Japan. Should the Government of Great Britain desire to suggest any different action to effect the desired object, you will report it for consideration. But as at present advised, separate instructions and action would appear to be sufficient.

Instructions identical with these (*mutatis mutandis*) are sent to Mr. Washburne, Mr. Bancroft and Mr. Gorham.

I am, etc.,
(Signed) HAMILTON FISH.

MARQUIS DE NOAILLES TO MR. FISH.

[TRANSLATION.]

LEGATION OF FRANCE IN THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, July 12th, 1873.

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE.—I have the honour herewith to transmit to Your Excellency a copy of a dispatch which I have just received from my Government. It appears from this dispatch that the Italian Government is not disposed to ratify the draft of a Convention proposed by the Minister of Italy in Japan, and rejects the conditions proposed for the free travel of foreigners in the interior of that empire.

I have thought that Your Excellency would learn this decision of the Italian Government not without interest.

I have, etc.

MARQUIS DE NOAILLES.

DUKE DE BROGLIE TO MARQUIS DE NOAILLES.

VERSAILLES, June 19th, 1873.

MARQUIS.—On the 9th ultimo my predecessor stated to you the considerations which had induced him to instruct the minister of France at Rome to endeavor to present the ratification, on the part of the Italian Government, of a draft of a convention prepared by the representative of Italy in Japan, providing for the free travel of Italian citizens in the provinces of the interior.

We have not been alone in regarding the concession made by this agent as dangerous, and the Cabinet of London and that of the Hague having joined us in advising the Italian Government not to sacrifice the right of juris-

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dition over its citizens, it appears, from the reply of M. Fournier, that the Cabinet of Rome, sharing our view of the case, will refuse to accept the conditions proposed by the projected convention as a basis of free travel in the interior of the country. The United States would undoubtedly have regretted, as we should have done, to see a privilege which is still so necessary abandoned by one of the powers represented in Japan, and, thinking that the Secretary of State will be glad to learn the decision which has been reached at Rome, I hasten to bring it to your knowledge.

Receive, Marquis, the assurance of my high consideration,

(Signed) BROGLIE.

GENERAL SCHENCK TO MR. FISH.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, July 19th, 1873.

SIR,—I have had an interview with Lord Granville, and a very satisfactory conversation with him about the proposed agreement of Japan with Italy, which formed the subject of your No. 408.

I stated to his Lordship, as instructed by you, the views of the President. I spoke of the necessity of unity of action on the part of the Treaty Powers, and of the probable danger to the future interests of all if one state should separate itself in its policy, or by exceptional engagements or privileges, from the rest. On all points I found Lord Granville entirely in accord with you and with the President. He had already obtained information of the movement; had expressed the objections of Her Majesty's Government to Mr. Cardona, the Minister from Italy to this Court, who was then here, but has just gone home on leave of absence; and had given instructions to the Diplomatic Representatives of Great Britain in harmony with those you suggest.

Lord Granville's understanding is, that the offer from Japan was drawn out by advances made, in the first place on the part of Italy; but he also understands, from his conversation with Mr. Cardona and from other sources, that the proposed arrangement is not likely now to be followed up to any completion.

Lord Granville had also received from Mr. Cardona a statement of the terms of the provisional arrangement proposed by Japan. It is in French, and being collated with that which is contained in your dispatch, the two are found to correspond, with the exception of the fourth paragraph, in which the words "corporal punishment," given in your copy, stand as "peines cruelles," (torture), in the French version.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ROBT. C. SCHENCK.

MR. BANCROFT TO MR. FISH.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
Berlin, July 19th, 1873.

SIR,—The instruction of the Department numbered 588 was received on the 10th of July, and I took the earliest opportunity to bring to the attention of the German Foreign Office the proposal of the Japanese Government to the Italian to permit Italians to circulate freely in the Empire under certain conditions.

Mr. Von Balan informs me that the German Government takes exactly the same view of the matter which you have taken. His words were, "The Foreign Powers must stand together on every question of their relations to the Japanese Government." The view of the German Government has been communicated to the Italian Minister at this city, so that the Italian Government is perfectly well informed of the policy adopted here. I am glad to be able to report on this occasion, as on every other since I have resided at Berlin, that the East Asiatic policy of the German Government is identical with that of our own.

I remain, &c.,

(Signed) GEO. BANCROFT.

MR. HOFFMAN TO MR. FISH.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Paris, July 24th, 1873.

SIR,—Referring to your despatch No. 510, of June 21st, I have the honour to inform you that I called to-day upon the Duke de Broglie, and communicated to him verbally the views of the President upon the subject of the joint action of the Western Powers in Japan.

M. de Broglie said that he entered entirely into the views of the United States Government, that the Western Powers should have a common action; that one should not separate itself from the others with a view to any special advantage, but that they should "press with a common weight" upon countries like Japan; that he must ask for a few days for reflection before taking action in the matter, but his present impression was very decided to give instruction to the Ministers of France at Rome and in Japan in the sense suggested in your dispatch.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) WICKHAM HOFFMAN.

MR. GORHAM TO MR. FISH.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.
The Hague, July 29th 1873.
(Received August 25th.)

SIR,—In an interview with Baron Gericke, to day, I presented the views embodied in your dispatch of the 21st ultimo, relative to a proposition recently made by the Japanese Government to His Majesty the King of Italy.

The subject was not new to the Minister, his attention having been called to it some time since by Mr. De Long, our Minister at Japan, who for some months, as you are doubtless aware, served this country in like capacity at the same court.

On receipt of such information, the Minister informed me that he promptly communicated the views of his Government to Mr. De Long and Mr. Van Hoven, the Dutch Minister at Rome, protesting against any infraction in letter or spirit of existing treaties.

On presenting these expressions to Visconti Venattie, Mr. Van Hoven informs the board that he was assured that the proposition was a voluntary offering of the Japanese Government; that it had not been favourably received by his, and that no thought was then entertained of accepting it.

Baron Gericke assures me that his views fully accord with yours, and that he is most pleased to learn that similar steps have been taken by the two Governments to accomplish the same purpose.

I have &c.

(Signed) CHAS. J. GORHAM.

OUR NEIGHBOURHOND.

PART XVII.

A conservatism which is remarkable only for its slavish obedience to established custom is an insuperable bar to progress. A stroll through "Our Neighbourhood" on any day of the week would verify this aphorism unless the wanderer happened to meet in his circumambulations with Inos'ke the flute man. Exceptions, however, after all, prove the rule, and the very contrast to the established state of things which he presents only serves to throw into stronger relief the old-fashioned prejudices of the neighbours.

To a community so dunderheaded as ours, a nose to the end of time would simply be a nose. Our grandfathers were content to consider it as such, and who are we that we should endeavour to improve upon our ancestors? It's no use to represent it as an "organ" or a nasal prominence, for we are no lovers of new-fangled words (or people either for the matter of that), and we wont believe you. That its use is to smoke tobacco through, or perhaps smell a flower occasionally, we have no objection to concede, although there are, they say, persons to be met with who profess to regret the latter faculty, more particularly at certain seasons of the year when the farmer is at work—but that the nose beyond such possibilities is anything else than a ridiculous and useless appendage we

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hope nobody will be so ill-advised as to contend. Go to! ye dullards; are ye so besotted with simplicity as to close your owls' eyes to the innovator in your midst? If it took many centuries to produce a man wise enough to discover the excellencies of roast pig, what number of revolving ages can Inos'ke be the sum total of? A prophet has no honour in his own country, however, and a genius is nobody in his generation, so Inos'ke is content to blow his flute, and patiently await the verdict of posterity provided always that he does a little trade in musical instruments and keeps the rice pot tolerably full. Magnanimous Inos'ke! It may be urged by such as have not seen Inos'ke that, after all, playing on the flute is no new discovery and is therefore undeserving of any special laudation. Out upon ye, mockers and scoffers!—how play ye your flutes? With the lips, ye'll say. Aye, aye, my good friends, but Inos'ke, breaking such conventional bonds, PLAYS HIS WITH HIS NOSE! Yes: he has at last discovered the special use of the nasal prominence so long regarded as but an unsightly and inconvenient elevation. Among the many and manifest advantages of this method of using the nose may be enumerated: —1, that it finds employment for an idle feature; 2, that it gives a remarkable and entertaining appearance to the performer; and 3, that it leaves disengaged for other purposes that useful orifice the mouth. To verify this latter assertion Inos'ke should be seen by every body. How much drollery would be lost to "Our Neighbourhood" were he obliged to use his mouth, whilst under his present system he is at liberty to loll out his tongue or stick it in his cheek; to purse up his mouth, and even to shout a word or two without interrupting the flow of his melody, and with a little practice it might be possible to sing a stave whilst playing the accompaniment a little higher up, thereby demonstrating the practibility of doing two things at the same time and giving lie likewise to one of those sayings which the world insists on persons accepting without producing any proofs in support thereof. By such humble instruments are great discoveries sometimes made!

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A Regular Meeting of the Society was held on the 17th of June, at 8.30 P.M.—the President in the Chair. After the passing of the minutes the names of the following new members were announced: Dr. S. Wells Williams (Honorary) and Mr. W. F. S. Mayers, of Peking; Dr. Thos. Antisell, Captain Leon Descharmes, Professor W. E. Grigsby, Dr. D. B. McCartee, Mr. Benj. Smith Lyman and Baron D'Anethan, of Yedo; Rev. E. R. Miller and Messrs. John Carey Hall, John Rickett, Jr., N. J. Stone and E. De San. The following donations were announced: from C. G. Wilson, Esq. a specimen of Petrefaction from the Great Salt Mines of Cracow; from E. A. Satow, Esq., a Copy of his Japanese Chronological Tables.

Mr. Aston read his paper on the question "Has Japanese any Affinity with Aryan Languages?"

The President returned the thanks of the Society to Mr. Aston for his suggestive paper, and remarked that heretofore the Japanese had been regarded as affiliated with the Shemitic family of languages, as far as it had been classed at all.

Mr. Goodwin, while tendering his thanks to Mr. Aston for the attempt to throw some light upon the linguistic affinities of the mysterious Japanese language, professed himself unconvinced that a relation had been shown between it and the languages of the Aryan family. The fact of apparently identical roots existing in different languages was not sufficient to prove a close connexion. Probably all the languages in the world could be shown on examination to have some common roots. If this proved anything it would only be that all the nations of the earth were parts of one great family. But it was necessary to consider not only the apparent resemblances, but the differences which existed, in structure and organization and development, and it was admitted that the Japanese in its grammatical character differed as far as possible from the languages of Aryan stock. In tracing the affinities of the Japanese, the first step would be to find out those languages with which it had really some community in structure, and thus to bridge over the immense gap by which, as we see it at present, it appears to be divided from the Aryan and other families. A similar attempt had been made by Mr. Edkins to establish a connexion between the Chinese, and the Aryan and Semitic families. Although a great many of the instances of common roots produced by him were transparently illusory, still there seemed a grain of truth in his contention. But it went no further than to show that possibly all languages have begun with a common vocabulary, all languages have some common features, as all men have the organs common to the human family. The question is how far, and at what period, such have diverged from the common type, so as to form an essentially distinct family.

Mr. Hall, mentioning an instance of an absurd attempt to identify a Japanese word with an English word of somewhat similar sound, said that this was a fair sample of some of the writing which even at the present day, in the case of the less known languages, passed current for philological enquiry. He had not seen the work of Mr. Edkins to which Mr. Aston had referred in terms of commendation; but if it were no better than certain other of that gentleman's contributions to philology, and notably than his paper on the Japanese language read before the Society last year, it was easy to conjecture how small its value must be. Mr. Aston, accepting as proved Mr. Edkins' views as to the common origin of Chinese and Aryan roots, professed to apply the same method of investigation to Japanese with a similar result. It was doubtful if he had succeeded in this attempt. He himself (Mr. H.) had failed to find in Japanese any traces of an element common to its roots and those of European languages. But while he could not but agree with Dr. Hepburn in questioning the conclusion at which Mr. Aston had arrived, he thought that Mr. Goodwin had underrated the scientific value of the paper. It was highly desirable that the prevailing theory of the common origin of all the families of speech should be tested by the light of such evidence as could be obtained from examination of the various Turanian tongues. In the case of so old and highly developped a speech as Japanese—he meant of course, pure Japanese, the *Yamato Kotoba*—this evidence could hardly fail to be of especial importance; and to extract and set forth this evidence was the professed object of the paper. Mr. Aston had executed this task with a completeness and mastery of his subject that had left little to be gleaned by any subsequent enquirers in the same field. He was astonished at the number and verisimilitude of the resemblances discovered by Mr. Aston between Japanese and Aryan words. It would be impossible for him, and difficult, he thought, for any one, on the bare hearing of so condensed a paper on so wide a subject, to pronounce off-hand a correct estimate of the value of the evidence and arguments adduced in it; each separate instance of alleged affinity between Japanese and Aryan root would have to be examined in detail by itself, a work requiring time and care; but it must not be forgotten that behind all the etymological identities revealed by Grimm's law in the various members of the Aryan family, lay the great fact of the close structural affinity of those languages; and that this support was entirely wanting in the case of Japanese, the grammatical structure of which was essentially different; consequently the inference from isolated instances of etymological resemblance lost much of its force. Moreover he noticed that a few of the instances adduced by Mr. Aston were very questionable. To take the first in the list;—Japanese *na*, alleged to be akin to English *name*, Latin *nomen*, Greek *onoma*, etc. Now Mr. Aston, as an Aryan scholar, must be aware that an initial hard or soft guttural formed an essential part of this root in all the Aryan tongues, and though in the process of phonetic decay this guttural had in nearly every instance disappeared in the case of the substantive for *name*, still abundant traces of it survived in other offshoots of the same root, as in *ken*, know, ignominy, &c.: it would be difficult for Mr. Aston to find any trace of this guttural having ever existed in the Japanese *na* or any words cognate with it. However, a mere slip of this kind would scarcely affect the general scientific soundness of Mr. Aston's work, which was as undoubted as its philological acumen was conspicuous. [Mr. Ayrton. Is *riyo* which is sometimes pronounced in Tokei *dō*, the same as two? Have the Japanese numerals any affinity with those of the European languages?

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Mr. Aston. Japanese numerals have no connection with European.]

Mr. Hall contrasted Mr. Aston's admission that he could find no connection between the Japanese and Aryan numerals with Mr. Edkins's confident identification of two of them. This instance, afforded a capital illustration of the difference between the philology of Mr. Aston and that of Mr. Edkins. The latter, in his paper on the Japanese language had laid it down without any misgivings, that *hitotsu* is the English first, and *futatsu* the English both! Of course *riyô*, which Mr. Ayrton affirmed was sometimes pronounced *dô*, had no connection whatever with the Aryan numeral for *two*, but was simply the Japanese pronunciation of the Chinese word *liang*.

In answer to an inquiry from Sir H. Parkes, Mr. Aston explained, in part, the grounds of discriminating the ancient from the modern forms of Japanese words.

Mr. Ayrton remarked on the resemblance of the numerals to those of European languages.

Rev. Nathan Brown thought the paper had by no means claimed too much for the affinities of Japanese with the Aryan languages, perhaps not enough. The examples of affiliation that had been given, so far from being visionary, or mere accidental coincidences, would, he believed, be found to rest, in nearly every instance, on a true philological basis. He did not agree with the objection made to this paper that the only true way to study the affinities of language was to begin with the grammatical construction. It was a much readier and surer way to begin with the comparison of vocables. The first word adduced by Mr. Aston, *na*, English *name*, which had been objected to as a false example, is certainly of Aryan origin. The word runs through most of the oriental languages. In India its pronunciation fluctuates between *nam* and *nao*, while the Sanskrit is *naman*, the two forms corresponding to the Japanese *na* and *namaye*. Mr. Brown thought the suggestion, in the paper read, that the changes of form in Aryan words found in Japanese, were regulated by determinate and discoverable laws, was an important one; and he thought it a confirmation of this idea that the Bonzes, in transliterating Indian terms into Japanese characters, invariably represent the Sanskrit letters by the values which Mr. Aston gives them, *h* or *f* for the Sanskrit *p*, *ph* and *b*, and *k* for the Sanskrit *h*. The Sanskrit *ti* is naturally softened to *tci* or *chi*, the sibilant being intercalated for ease or euphony, as it is also, not unfrequently, in the Western languages. In philological inquiries similarity of sound is not alone a proof of radical identity; we must also trace the historical connection of the words compared. Nor does dissimilarity of sound disprove identity; words that are very unlike in pronunciation often prove to have been originally the same. For example, the English word *pot* and the Japanese *hatci* are as far apart as they well could be, and yet, on historical grounds, we must pronounce them identical, for our *pot*, which is from the Norse *pottr*, corresponds with the Sanskrit *patra*, and the Assamese and Bengali *bati*; and the latter, transliterated by Japanese rules, must become just what it is, *hatci* or *batci*. Mr. Brown believed that the comparison of Japanese with the Aryan languages, instead of showing meagre results, would prove a rich field of philological research, especially the comparison of Japanese and Greek. With the Burmese language Japanese has very strong affinities, not only in its vocabulary but in its grammatical structure.

The second paper, (translated and read by Mr. Howell), was on "The Increase of the Flora of Japan," by Dr. Savatier of Yokoska.

The third paper (read by Sir H. Parkes) was on "A Journey in North-East Japan," by Captain Blakiston.

Dr. Hepburn read Remarks on the Climate of Yokohama, to accompany his Meteorological Tables for the seven years, from 1863 to 1859.

Meteorological Observations were also presented, made at Nagasaki by Mr. Geerts, during the year 1872.

Arrangements were made for a Special Meeting to consider the Revised Constitution and By-Laws; and it was resolved to hold the Annual Meeting early in July.

Law Report.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before G. N. Mitchell, Esq., Vice-Consul.

Monday, 22nd June, 1874.

J. H. Hall v. H. W. Denison, U. S. Marshal.

MOTION FOR INJUNCTION TO RESTRAIN THE SALE OF CERTAIN GOODS.

This was a petition that an injunction be granted by the Court, restraining the said H. W. Denison from selling 4,100 cases of kerosene oil (stored on the premises of Walsh, Hall & Co.), in order to satisfy certain judgments obtained by parties against the plaintiff in the present petition.

Mr F. W. Marks appeared for plaintiff, and, in opening the case, said that he applied for an order restraining the sale of the oil. The oil, as it would appear on evidence, was the property of Messrs. Warden, Frew & Co., of Philadelphia, and plaintiff was only their agent for its sale on usual commission. He would produce letters showing this conclusively. After further remarks, the learned counsel called,

J. H. Hall, sworn: When in America he called on Messrs. Warden, Frew & Co., of Philadelphia. He was in America from the 21st March, 1873, until the 22nd March, 1874. When he saw Messrs. Warden, Frew & Co., he solicited a consignment from them, and they consented to make one of 6,000 cases of kerosene oil, and 250 cases of gasoline; but shipped only 194 or 191 of the latter article. The 6,000 cases of oil duly arrived in Yokohama, and when he arrived here he found the bill of lading, invoice, and the oil, in the possession of Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co. He believed the said oil was in their possession at the present moment. He would swear that the oil did not belong to him, or any part of it; but to Messrs. Warden, Frew & Co. He simply received it as their agennt, to sell it on their account on the usual commission. He had no other interest whatever in the oil, than as consignee and agent. He recognised the letters from Warden, Frew & Co., handed to him by his counsel; one he received whilst in New York, the other by last mail. To the best of his knowledge and belief, the signatures were those of W. F. & Co.

Mr Marks desired to hand them into Court as evidence.

Mr. Denison objected to their reception, as Mr. Hall had not proved the signature of Warden, Frew & Co.

The Court asked to see them. [Handed in.]

Mr. Marks said, in regard to Mr. Denison's objection, that it was impossible to further prove, by affidavit of Messrs. Warden, Frew & Co., the authenticity of the signature the letters bore, at a moment's notice. He called the Court's attention to the fact that they both bore the printed heading of Warden, Frew & Co., and the envelopes the U. S. postage stamps, and Post Office date stamps. If that would not be considered sufficient evidence of their genuineness, he should pray the Court to perpetuate the injunction until such time as the affidavits of Warden, Frew & Co. could be obtained, as to whether the signatures of the letters in question were theirs or not.

The Court said it could not accept such letters as evidence without the present witness (J. H. Hall). would swear that the signatures were genuine.

Mr. Marks said that he then would advise witness to swear to that effect.

J. H. Hall said that he would swear that they were, as he knew them to be so without doubt.

Mr. Denison still objected to their being received, as one letter was signed Warner, Frew & Co., per a Mr. Davis.

Further evidence was taken (which will be given to-morrow), and at the conclusion of the case, the Court decided that the petition could not be granted. The sale of the oil will, therefore, take place as advertised.—*Herald.*

J. H. Hall said that he had received other letters from Warner, Frew & Co.

Mr. Marks remarked that if there still remained any question as to the genuineness of the letters, Warner, Frew & Co. could be telegraphed to, and thus save the cases from being adjourned so long.

The Court said it could not adjourn the case for such a length of time, and that the letter signed by Davis per Warner, Frew & Co. could not be admitted as evidence.

J. H. Hall, examined by Mr. Marks: He made an agreement with Warner, Frew & Co. that if they would ship 10,000 cases oil instead of 6,000, he would raise for them 30 per cent. of the value of oil. He saw one of the partners of the firm in Philadelphia, also

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Mr. Davis of the firm, about it. Had the letter signed by Davis with him at the time. Warner, Frew & Co. shipped only 6,000 cases in the end. In his letter-book there are copies of letters written by Mr. Gardner, as a partner of the firm of J. H. Hall & Co. to Warner, Frew & Co.:—"We will handle your oil to the best advantage, though the outlook is bad"

Cross-examined by defendant: He was to receive the usual commission for the sale of the oil, and defray all expenses—such as freight, duty, insurance, storage, etc.—out of the proceeds. Five per cent was the commission he would have received. He had no agreement to charge that amount. He advanced $4,000 on the oil; that was one-third of the invoice value. He borrowed money on the oil here to pay freight, duty, insurance, storage, etc. The $4,000 was obtained from Walsh, Hall & Co. It was sent to Warner, Frew & Co. to induce them to ship 10,000 cases instead of 6,000. Walsh, Hall & Co. held the oil as security. Afterwards he tried to get more money advanced on the oil, but Walsh, Hall & Co. refused to lend it. He did not remember telling Walsh, Hall & Co. that he was agent for Warner, Frew & Co. He did not know who signed the letters (personally); knew that the signature is the genuine once of Warner, Frew & Co.

W. Cheshire, sworn: Is a public accountant in Yokohama. He had to do with J. H. Hall and Co's books. Has seen all their books; made certain entries in them with regard to the oil. Thought from the books and the instructions he had received that the oil belonged to Warner, Frew and Co. Thought from the books that J. H. Hall and Co were only agents to whom the oil was consigned. Received most of his instructions from the arbitrators in the late case between plaintiff and his partner, Mr. Gardner. He received no special instructions from Mr. Gardner. He received instructions from Mr. Hall to enter all the goods as consignments.

Mr. Marks asked the Court to grant the injunction petitioned for till instructions could be received from Warner, Frew and Co. as to how the oil was to be disposed of, and that if the signature of the letters was doubted, to make the injunction perpetual till Warner, Frew and Co.'s affidavit could be got.

The Court decided to proceed with the case.

F. W. Gardner, sworn: He was a partner of J. H. Hall till the 15th April last. He bought oil whilst a member of the firm. The invoice price of the oil was 23 cents per gallon. 30 per cent. was paid on it to Warner, Frew and Co. He borrowed the money of Walsh, Hall and Co. They were to store, insure, and pay freight and duty on its arrival here. He borrowed this money in the name of J. H. Hall and Co. He offered to take the oil off Hall's hands, but Hall told him he wanted to "get the cream of the thing that was going to yield the most profit." The oil market about this time suddenly fell.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marks: He did not negotiate the purchase of the oil, or sale, or consigning of it. Hall did so in America. Considered the 30 per cent. as a draft on the firm of J. H. Hall & Co. It came through the Deutsche Bank. Did not know whether one firm, in a first transaction with another, would require an advance before they consigned goods to be disposed of the other firm. Did not know anything about business outside his own firm. He thought that 30 per cent. was a good advance for such a firm as J. H. Hall & Co. to make. Did not know if any promissory note had been given for the remaining 70 per cent. The reason that he said in the letter that they would do their best in disposing of the oil, but that the outlook was very bad, was this: the oil market suddenly fell in America to 18 cents per gallon, and that was a great difference in price from 23 cents, and by thus writing he hoped to induce Warner, Frew & Co. to make a reduction in the invoice price of their oil. He never had a claim for $500 against Hall. The reason that he offered to take the oil off Hall's hands was that he could have made over $1,000 on it. He thought that when Hall refused to let him have it, that he (Hall) had probably thought that he could make a good thing out of it. Hall was once offered $3.25 per case for it. The invoice bore the printed heading "Bought of Warden, Frew & Co.

John Walsh, sworn: He made an advance to Hall, on the oil in dispute. He (Hall) said nothing about Warner, Frew & Co., at the time. Hall had the documents with him, and the bill of lading being a negotiable document, he advanced the money on the security of the oil. It did not matter to him to whom the oil belonged. He advanced the money to meet the bill drawn from New York through the Deutsche Bank on the oil. He was to make a further advance as soon as the oil arrived, to pay freight and other expenses, and to finally get possession of the oil. He told Hall that after those advances had been made, that he would make no further ones. Hall came to him afterwards, and told him that he was in trouble about certain judgments which had been given against him. He refused to lend any further sums on the oil, as he had been put to sufficient trouble already about it.

Mr. Marks called the attention of the Court to the fact that the invoice did not bear the printed heading "Bought of" Warner Frew & Co., sworn to by Mr. Gardner.

Witness resumed: He had asked Hall about the oil. Hall had telegraphed to Warner, Frew & Co. about it (he wrote the telegram in witness' office), and Warner, Frew & Co. had telegraphed back, authorising Walsh, Hall & Co. to protect the oil, and that it was a consignment; they used the word "consignment" in their telegram.

To Court: Do not remember Hall asking for another advance of $1,000. A Mr. Merryman, on behalf of Hall, came to him and wanted to sell the oil. If the oil had not been attached he might have bought it. Knew that Hall tried, through Merryman, to sell the oil to E. C. Kirby & Co. He could not remember if Hall never said he was the agent of Warner, Frew & Co.

J. Walsh, re-called: He advanced $9,000 on the oil.

The Court said that from the evidence given it could not grant the injunction. The plaintiff (J. H. Hall) had apparently obtained advances on the oil, not as the agent of Warner, Frew & Co., but simply as if he was borrowing the money for himself. The oil would be sold to-morrow.

Mr. Marks said that if the Court decided to that effect, he could, of course, only regret the fact; he would, however, give notice of appeal.

The Court asked for security to be lodged, in accordance with the rules of procedure.

Mr. Marks said he would offer the security of the oil.

Cross-examined by Mr. Denison: He understood by the word "consignment" in the telegram from Warner, Frew and Co., that the oil belonged to them. He considered all goods received from parties (when not actually purchased) as consignments, and they were sold as such.

By Court: The present market value of the oil is about $3.25 or $3.30.

J. H. Hall, re-called, examined by Mr. Marks; He calculated that if the oil had been sold he would have been able, out of his commission and the difference in exchange (which would have been in his favour), to pay off the judgments given against him.

After some discussion the Court refused the security offered, as it was not in the possesion of the Court.

Mr. Marks said that he could urge nothing more. If the Court were determined to sell property that did not belong to the defendant, he could not stop them from so doing. He had done everything in his power to protect the property of Messrs. Warner, Frew & Co, and he could do no more.

The Court said that certainly Mr. Marks had done everything that was possible.

Injunction refused.

(The sale of the oil has since been postponed by order of the U. S. Consul.)—*Herald*.

Several cases of drunkenness were subsequently dealt with by Mr. Mitchell in the usual manner.

Extracts.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

If it be true that rumours of war have a tendency to fulfil themselves, Europe is in considerable peril at the present moment, and the danger is increasing. Twelve months ago the belief was universal that France would never rest under her defeat, and that Germany was not quite satisfied with her victory; but at that time the prospect of renewed hostilities was cast years ahead, while now it would not be thought very rash to prophesy war before the summer of 1875. Apprehension grows steadily month by month. If for a little while men's minds are turned from the prospect, something is sure to happen to recall and to re-enforce attention; while in the two nations so deeply concerned what was once a vague anticipation deepens and darkens into a dread of approaching trouble. Not that the temper of the French people seems more threatening now than immediately after the conclusion of peace. That they long for revenge we know; we know that their forces are being rapidly reorganized on a grand scale; we also know that the main result of the Bazaine trial was to convince France that her defeat was due not so much to the superior strength of her foe as to the blundering, the

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treachery perhaps, of some of her own generals. Nevertheless, there is in France no eagerness for reprisals, no haste, nothing that betokens a danger of rushing into war under slight provocation. On the contrary, her statesmen, with the approval of the country at large, have on various occasions manifested an opposite temper—calmly overlooking slights and insults that a few years ago would have been deemed intolerable, and wisely avoiding every temptation to enter upon small and irritating disputes with their enemy. We read in the *Times*, indeed, that the statements made by Lord DERBY on Monday night with regard to public feeling in France "seem quite the reverse" of those received in Paris for a considerable time past. "In fact, all recent reports agree in stating that there is a subsidence in men's minds of the irritation caused by the recollection of the recent defeats, and that the French people now look forward with satisfaction to the prospect of an enduring peace." We question whether the inference from these reports is not slightly exaggerated; but we do not doubt that, while the French have by no means abandoned Alsace and Lorraine, nor the hope of revenge, nor the dream of getting back the millions which have loaded them with debt, they know their position too well not to wish for a long period of peace: first, to renew their shattered prosperity, next that they may grow strong enough to assert themselves once more among the most formidable Powers of the world.

But very much because of this a totally different temper prevails in Germany. While the vain, excitable, inconsiderate Frenchman becomes patient and self-constrained, the phlegmatic German displays an amount of restlessness and distrust far beyond what is generally looked for in the Teutonic character. How far popular feeling on the subject may be instigated and nourished by the Government is a doubtful question; but as a matter of fact, not only do all official and all military Germans regard another war as inevitable, and its outbreak sooner rather than later as desirable, but it is the common sentiment. This is certainly so, at any rate, as regards the unavoidability of conflict; and if war must come, it follows that it can hardly come too soon for Germany. War now would in all likelihood mean the utter destruction of France, together with every dream of reconquest for ages to come; and the utter destruction of France is the avowed desire, the declared necessity, of German statesmen and the German people. This, and the fact that Germany is ruled by men who flinch from no means of accomplishing their ends—this is what creates so much uneasiness in Europe; and Prince BISMARCK is so curiously outspoken of opinion and purpose that the feeling of uneasiness is constantly kept up. He speaks with such contempt of France, people and Government alike, as to prove that he is rather anxious to irritate than to soothe whatever sentiment of revenge may exist in the country. We know that he cannot be solicitous for prolonged peace when he talks as he frequently talks of the conquered people; and from time to time we have fresh reason to suspect that he is ready to resort to any plausible stratagem for forcing another war on them at the earliest moment. The story which lately came from Paris, "from a very confidential source," as to a conversation between the King of ITALY and Prince BISMARCK on the occasion of VICTOR EMMANUEL'S visit last year, has added much to the common feeling of insecurity. The German statesman is said to have admitted that he made two great mistakes: the first being that he had over-estimated the military forces of France, and the second that he had under-estimated her financial resources. He was perfectly informed of her military strength under arms, and of its inferiority to that of Prussia and her allies, but he had reckoned that there would be a great and formidable uprising of the nation after its first reverses. There was nothing approaching it. Under all the circumstances it was a mistake not to have overrun the whole of France, to have gone to Toulon and Marseilles, to Bordeaux and Bayonne, and so have let the whole country see and feel the power of Germany. As it was, more than half the country never felt the war: therefore more than half the country will be ready to plunge again into war whenever she discovers, or fancies she discovers, a favourable opportunity. Had France been completely overrun and a wholesome terror generally inspired, Germany might perhaps have been able to dispense with the annexation of French territory. As it was, she had to take Alsace and Lorraine. A second mistake, in the German Premier's eyes (so the story runs on), is the not having insisted on an indemnity large enough to have crippled France financially for many years. As it was, the Germans, ignorant of the vast hidden wealth of the country, asked only for a sum which, huge though it was, was almost immediately paid off: and France is now rapidly recovering her old position. Under these circumstances, it seems, Prince BISMARCK revealed to the King his design to forestall his country's future and certain assailant. But Germany had also suffered greatly; and it would not be easy to urge her people into a contest for which they did not see the direct necessity. "In this case a former ally might be of service to remove the difficulty. Prince BISMARCK was at no loss to expose to the King of ITALY the way in which this might be done. He knew by his agents in Nice and Savoy that it would not be difficult to get up an anti-French cry in those countries—a cry for a return to Italy. This done, and made the most of by the usual machinery, VICTOR EMMANUEL might say that he could not disregard the patriotic wishes of his former subjects—of the cradle of his race and lineage," &c. &c. "The cry once raised, the rest would quickly follow. How could Prussia, for very shame, allow her old ally to engage in an unequal strife?" The end of the story is that the King of Italy turned a deaf ear to the suggestion, which was thus foiled. The *Cologne Gazette* declares that this report is all nonsense; and so it may be. But the denial must be very distinct, and corroborated by the Italian Cabinet itself, before the world will quite believe in it. The *Times* does not often give currency to stories of this kind without knowing their authority and being satisfied of their worth; moreover, the world is persuaded that this is just the sort of thing that Prince Bismarck would do. The arguments said to have been laid before the King are very Bismarckian; the practical suggestion is very Bismarckian; and the Prince has never shown any delicacy in guarding against the revelation of plans which other statesmen would hesitate to utter to themselves.

The brief but pregnant conversation in the House of Lords on Monday has also contributed to the general feeling of mistrust. Lord Russell moved an "Address to the Crown for" copies of any correspondence, relating to maintenance of the peace of Europe, with the Governments of the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, and the French Republic, which could be communicated without injury to the public service." At the same time he asked whether the Government perceived any symptoms of an approaching storm, or whether they thought we could reckon on the continuance of peace and tranquillity. In answer, Lord Derby promised to place such papers before the House as he was at liberty to publish—(and their appearance is expected with much curiosity)—at the same time avowing an apprehension that the peace of Europe was not well assured. His lordship spoke with great caution, and with the knowledge that what he said would be keenly scanned in every Court in Europe; but his caution did not lead him to disguise a certain fear, not for the immediate future, but for a future not very distant. "If," said he, "if I look to the more remote events—and events pass quickly in these days—I do not think it would be fair, or that it would be right or honest for me, or any one in my position, to deny that in the present appearances there may be grounds for misapprehension and anxiety. . . . But with all that feeling of uncertainty, I must say that if I may judge from all the information I receive—from the general tone and spirit of communications which reach me from all parts of Europe—so far as immediate appearances go there is no serious cause for apprehensions of any disturbance of the peace of Europe," We know what this means from the mouth of an extremely cautious English Foreign Secretary; the answer to be expected, if there seems no prospect of trouble for two or three years to come, is, that her Majesty's Government have not the faintest reason to anticipate that the peace of Europe will be disturbed. But Lord DERBY gave reasons for thinking that by-and-by it may be disturbed; he spoke with no great confidence as to the immediate future; and his unofficial candour will create much confidence on the one hand, if, on the other, it countenances a certain degree of apprehension. To foresee trouble is more or less to be on guard against it; and after Lord DERBY'S little speech of Monday we are in no danger of hearing by-and-by, should difficulties arise, that it was impossible for Her Majesty's Government to anticipate, that they had every assurance—and so forth, in the usual manner. And it is of the last importance that we should keep strict watch on the march of Continental affairs. They may affect us deeply. In the last war there was an understanding between Russia and Prussia enabling the former Power to announce, with every prospect of impunity, the abrogation of the Black Sea Treaty. Another war may see other alliances, other understandings, other openings for opportunities of a similar kind; and thus it is that we may find ourselves vitally interested in any breach of the peace of Europe.

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PRESIDENT GRANT'S "VETO."

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

It was with no less surprise than satisfaction that men of business and politicians in Europe learn that President Grant has used with great promptitute and resolution the powerful instrument of the veto with which the Constitution of the United States has entrusted him to bar the progress of the Currency Bill. While public opinion in all the centres of commercial energy and intelligence throughout the Union was loud in denouncing the policy of "inflation" of which the Bill was an embodiment, Congress, supported by the powerful voting masses of the Western farmers, seemed no less resolute to satisfy the wild popular demand for cheapening money by multiplying inconvertible paper. Now though the President was known to be personally opposed to the "inflationist" delusion, it was not thought probable that he would make a stand against Congress which is loyal to him in order to satisfy the opinion of classes that notoriously distrust and dislike him. The whole course of the President's recent career has led to the belief that he has thrown himself into the arms of the Congressional majority, which, led with surpassing audacity and craft by General Butler, has concluded a formidable alliance with the ignorant and unscrupulous masses, and dominates over every part of the Administration of the States, with what result the host of scandals of which the Sanborn contract is a type may bear witness. The patronage of the Government has been disposed of mainly by General Butler and his agents in the Senate or the House of Representatives; the policy of the Administration in financial and in foreign affairs, so far as it had what may be called a policy in either, has been plainly enough the development of those peculiar ideas which lately it has come to be the fashion in the United States to term "Butlerism." Was it to be expected that all of a sudden the President would turn round and strike a heavy blow at the alliance which gave him his political strength, and promised him a new political career? The Currency Bill was a bold bid for the support of the selfish ignorance of the "Great West," and for this valuable consideration the conduct of the Administration party in the management of public business was to be condoned. When General BUTLER was willing to promote a scheme for making everybody richer, why should the "people" look closely into the distribution of the public patronage or the expenditure of the public money by his creatures? This was precisely the line of argument which was so long successfully used to keep the Tammany party in power in New York by the votes of the Irish immigrants and the native rowdies; and as in the Empire city the calculation was that the wealthy would chiefly suffer by the plundering, while the needy would profit by the profusion of the peculators; so the Great West believes that it is both fair and wise to bleed the overgrown capitalists of the Atlantic cities and the arrogantly moral populations "down East." The Currency Bill, therefore, appealed to feelings of spite and envy as well as to a simple craving for what seemed to be the unlimited production of wealth To throw it out would be to cast away an alliance which is already dominant in the Union—for the West now decides every great political issue--and which will ten years hence be all-powerful. It is not surprising that the Butler party used every effort to secure the success of the Bill, and carried it through both Houses. Then came the question of the President's conduct. The Butlerites never doubted that, in spite of his private opinions, which were not supposed to be very strongly held, and were certainly not held for very sound reasons, General GRANT would assent to the decision of Congress. That he would separate himself from the mass of his stanchest supporters at Washington at a time when he had indisputably alienated the affections of the mass of the people outside was a course of courageous independence of which his previous political career had given no promise. The opponents of "inflation," it is true, endeavoured to buoy themselves up with the hope that, though both Houses of Congress had abandoned the principles of national honesty and the interests of American commerce, the President might at the last moment interpose; but they obviously were arguing against hope, and General BUTLER was generally believed to speak with authority when he urged in the Houses of Representatives that the Currency Bill should be rapidly pushed through Congress, in order that a final and crushing reply should be made to the calumnious reports which attributed to the President an intention of using his veto against the measure.

Yet, notwithstanding all these hopes and fears, the President has refused to assent to the Currency Bill. The "inflationists" are confounded, and their party will probably go to pieces, in spite of General Butler's skilful leadership, in the demoralization of the retreat. It is not at all probable that the two-thirds vote of Congress which is required to override the presidential veto will be obtained by the party that has just suffered so severe a check. The original majorities by which the Currency Bill was passed were far from sufficient to carry the measure over the President's head. And probably many votes in these majorities were obtained by the confident assurance that the President, if not in theory on the same side with the demagogic party in Congress, was irrevocably bound to that party by the strongest ties of common interest and companionship in political strife. The battle that has raged round the Currency Bill in the United States has resulted in a succession of damaging defeats in economical argument by the inflationist party, who of late had to take refuge in silence and the practical retort of a majority voto. The conflict, however, cannot have been without its effect even on the least instructed minds. The Western farmers may begin to be troubled with searchings of heart as to the real operation of the magical scheme that has dazzled their imaginations, and they may possibly come to doubt whether the available capital of the country can be increased at pleasure by the easy process of printing some millions of new greenbacks. At any rate, the mercantile classes have gained something by getting the President on their side; for if his personal influence has waned, his power as the head of the Administration is still immense, and many time-servers who have hitherto contended for inflation with the belief that by doing so they were earning the smiles of the dispensers of public favour will now see reason to change their opinion. Another important advantage is that the delay gives the American people an opportunity of judging how their wild schemes for dealing with the currency have excited the disgust of other commercial countries, and how dangerously even the menace of their adoption has shaken American credit in the exchanges and markets of the world. But the significance of the President's veto is greatest when we consider it as a blow struck at Butlerism, the evil influence of which has been growing with a rapidity that appals sober-minded Americans and that seemed beyond the reach of any ordinary power of control. For the moment it would appear that there are some slight signs of a turn in the tide; the Butlerite candidate has been defeated in the contest for the Senatorship of Massachusetts by General Butler's old rival Governor Washburne; and now the President has separated himself from the "ruler of the lobbies." The indications of a change are not very considerable; but they may inspire some hope that as the honesty of New York at last roused itself to shake off the rule of Tammany Hall, so the intelligence and integrity of the Union may nerve themselves in time for the struggle with the subtle enemies that will otherwise relentlessly crush them.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

June 21st, *Volga*, French steamer, Flambeau, 960, from Hongkong, June 14th, Mails and General, to Messageries Maritimes.

June 22, *Granada*, American steamer, Seabury, 2,576, from Hongkong, June 15th, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

June 23, *New York*, American steamer, Furber, 2,119, from Shanghai and Ports, June 15th, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

June 23, *Kiangse*, American steamer, Tea, from Shanghai, June 18th, General, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

June 24, *Maury*, German barque, Sashall, 389, from Takow, 7th June, Sugar, to Chinese.

June 24, *Hamburg*, German barque, Kroge, 300, from Nagasaki, June 15th, Coal, to Schmitt.

June 24, *Vasco de Gama*, British steamer, Rice, 2,200, from Hongkong, June 17th, General, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

June 24, *Colorado*, American steamer, Morse, 3,727, from San Francisco, May 30th. Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co

June 26, *John McKean*, British schooner, Taylor, 198, from Nagasaki, June 16th, Coal, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

June 27, *Harrington*, British barque, —, 576, from London, General, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

June 27, *Sylvia*, H. M. Gun-boat St. John, 464, from Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

June 20, *Mary Ann Holman*, British barque, Holman, 271, for Foochow, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

June 22, *Washi*, British steamer, Hescroff, 221, for Niigata, General, despatched Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

June 24, *Madras*, British steamer, Bernard, 1,325, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O Co.

June 24, *Sawfell*, British barque, Applely, for Hiogo, General, despatched by Van Oordt & Co.

June 24, *Colorado*, American steamer, Morse, 3 727, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

June 24, *Granada*, American steamer, Seabury, 2 576, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

June 25, *Vasco de Gama*, British steamer, Rice, 2,200, for San Francisco, General, despatched by Hudson Malcolm & Co.

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June 27, *New York*, American steamer, Furber, 2,119, for Shanghai and Ports, General, despatched by P. M. S. S Co.

June 26, *Courier*, Russian steamer, Lemascheffsky, 495, for Petropauloffsky, General, despatched by Walsh, Hall and Co.

June 27, *Pride of the Thames*, British barque, Brown, 379, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by E. C. Kirby & Co.

June 27, *Kisagae*, American steamer, Pratt, 579, for Hiogo, Ballast, despatched by Fischer & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per French steamer *Volga*, from Hongkong:—Messrs. Talsahara, Arakana, Lustemberger and child, Nayuand, Kazasima, Driver, Langon Lewis, and Larrien.

Per American steamer *Granada*, from Hongkong:—Mrs. Chas. P. Seabury, Miss Annie Seabury, Miss Susan A. Wilcox, Wm. Law, 3 Europeans, and 367 Chinese in the steerage.

Per American steamer *New York*, from Shanghai and ports:—Messrs. H. Sylva and servant, Geo. Ford, J. W. Moore, U.S.N. Capt. H. Reynell, Capt. W. F. Lewis, R. Backe, R. Kiesteig, L. McLane, 51 Japanese officers, and 81 in the steerage. For San Francisco:—Mr. L. W. Ingersoll.

Per American steamer *Granada*, for San Francisco:—Charles Earnshaw, Hon. D. D. Field, Mrs. Field, child and servant, P. Kavanaugh, G. W. Noyer, Antoine Perry, A. Charker, G. E. York, and John Griffen. For New York:—F. W. Gardner. For Europe:—W. C. Van Oordt.

Per British steamer *Vasco de Gama*, from Hongkong:—Mr. Sherwood, and 450 Chinese in the steerage.

Per American steamer *Colorado*, from San Francisco:—Lieut Commander C. E. Clark, wife and two children, Miss Gordon, Rev. P. Gulick and wife, O. H. Gulick and child, W. H. Morse wife and child, Miss Center, Mrs. Avery, J. P. Mollison, A. Paton, Miss Gulick, R. J. Walsh, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Clark, H. J. Lambley, D. W. Ap. Jones, N. Togahama, T. Yamaguchi, T. Okabayashi. For Shanghai:—S. S. Gilbert, J. S. Fearon, S. S. Hinckley, E. N. Hooper, and N. E. H. Moore. For Hongkong:—John Middleton and wife Dr. G. H. Murvien and wife, Mrs A. Dale and child.

Per British steamer *Madras*, for Hongkong:—Messrs. James Meldrum, V P. Marques, M. Galize, and 2 Chinese.

Per American steamer *Colorado* for Hongkong.—Hon. C. C. Smith wife, 3 children and 2 servants, W. T. Anderson.

Per American steamer *New York*, for Hongkong:—Messrs. E. C. Kirby, Lustenbursee and child, J. H. Boulet, Mrs. Goerts, Rev O. H. Gulick and child, Rev. P. Gulick, Mrs. Gulick, Miss Gulick, Captain Reynell, A. Helm, Paymaster Allen, Mrs Allen. 2 children and 4 servants, Capt. Koch, Lieut Commander C. E. Clark, Mrs. Clark, 2 children and servants, O. Steiglich, A. Paton, E. M. Curty, 4 Japanese, and 21 in the steerage.

Per British steamer *Vasco de Gama*, for San Francisco:—P. O. l'Hote, W. V. Lewis, and eight Chinese.

CARGOES.

Per American steamer *New York*, from Shanghai:—

Treasure ..... $26,100.

Per British steamer *Madras*, for Hongkong:—

Silk..... 9 bales.

REPORTS.

The American steamer *Granada* reports: left Hongkong on the 15th June at 3 p m, and arrived at Yokohama on the 22nd June at 5.35 a.m. Experienced strong head winds the last two days.

The British steamer *Vasco de Gama* reports: had fine weather after leaving Hongkong; latter part equally with head winds.

The American steamer *Colorado* reports: left San Francisco, 30th May at 1.10 p.m. South-west winds have prevailed all the way.

The British schooner *John McKean* reports strong S. W. winds up to the 21st thick weather and northerly winds afterwards.

CONSIGNEES.

Per American steamer *Colroado* from San Francisco. For Yokohama.—Agent P. M. S. S. Co., Lane.Crawford and Co., R. Isaacs and Bro, Dr. J. C. Hepburn, Rev. E. R. Miller, C. G. Moss, H. M. Miller, Chipman Stone and Co., Ahrens and Co. C. and J. Trading Co., J. D. Carroll and Co., Rev.. C. T. Blanchell, Mr. Sirgie, Fred. Douglass, W. H. Devine, L. Wolf, Mrs. Clark, C. Rickerby, J. H. Hall and Co.

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

	Per	Date
Hongkong and Europe.....	M. M. Str.	July 8th
America.....	P. M. S. S.	
Hongkong and Europe.....	P. & O. Str.	July 1st
Shanghai, Hiogo & Nagasaki	P. M. S. S.	July 1st
Hakodate.....	P. M. S. S.	

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR

	Per	Date
Hongkong.....	P. M. S. S.	
Hongkong and Europe.....	M. M. Str.	July 1st
America.....	C. T. S. S. Co.	
Hongkong and Europe.....	P. & O. Str.	July 8th
Shanghai, Hiogo & Nagasaki	P. M. S. S.	July 2nd
America.....	P. M. S. S.	

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Golden Age	Coy	Uncertain
Naruto	DuBois	Uncertain
Nevada	Dearborn	Hongkong
Volga...	Flambean	Hongkong

SAILING SHIPS.

Active	291	Campbell	...	Uncertain
Adella	364	Simpson... ...	...	Uncertain
Benefactor	596	Hayden... ...	...	Uncertain
Chusan	817	Hills	...	Uncertain
Hamburg	300	Kroge	...	Uncertain
Harrington	576	... ...	...	Uncertain
John McKean	198	Taylor	...	Uncertain
John Rennie	848	Nicholson ...	...	Uncertain
Marianne	468	Bazelaire ...	...	Uncertain
Maury	389	Sushall	...	Uncertain
Samuel Read	652	White	...	Uncertain
Wilhelmina Koch ...	320	Koch	...	Uncertain

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

H. B. M. ironclad...	Iron Duke ...	... Captain Arthur
H. B. M. gun-boat	Ringdove ...	... Captain Singleton
H. M. gun-boat ...	Sylvia	... Captain St. John
French flag ship...	Montcalm ...	... Captain Lespes
U. S. frigate ...	Hartford ...	... Captain Calhoun
U. S. corvette ...	Kearsage ...	... Captain D. B. Harmony
American corvette	Lackawanna ...	... Captain McCaulley

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

For China Ports, with goods for Japan.

From London, via Shanghai.—"Glenlyon" str. "Bengal" str.
From Liverpool.—"Menelaus," str.
From Hamburg.—

For Japan Direct.

From London, for Yokohama.—"F. O. Clarke;" "Estepona" str.
" " " Yokohama and Hiogo.—"Harrington," "Mary Ann Wilson," "Coulnakyle," "Remus."
From Liverpool, for Yokohama and Hiogo.—"Cathaya," "Jessica"
From Bremen.—"Humboldt," str.
From New York.—"New Republic."
From Glasgow.—
From Shields.—"Ariantes."
From Cardiff.—"Earl of Dufferin;" str.
From New York.—"Chas C. Leary."

LOADING.

At Liverpool.—"Ajax" str; "Priam"
At London, for Yokohama, Hiogo and Nagasaki.—"Japan" str; "Montgomeryshire" str; "Glenroy" str.
At London, for Yokohama and Hiogo.—"Ambassador," "Suffolk," "John Milton," "Denbighshire," "Laurel."
At London, for Yokohama.—
At Liverpool, for Yokohama and Hiogo.—
At Liverpool, for Yokohama.—

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AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

London..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
" Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.
New York..... A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street.
San Francisco.... White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street.
Hongkong..... Lane, Crawford & Co.
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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LATITUDE. 35° 25′ 41″ North. LONGITUDE. 139° 39′ 0″ East.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.										During past 24 hrs.				
		Barometer.	Attached Thermometer.	Hygrometer. Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dew Point.	Elastic force of Vapour.	Humidity 0—1.	Wind. Direction.	Force in lbs. per sq. ft.	Cloud. 0—10.	Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	Rain in Inches.	Ozone.
Sat.	June 20	29.78	73.0	68.0	66.5	65.7	.632	.925	N.	.15	10	83.0	63.5	73.2	.00	2.
Sun	„ 21	29.73	65.5	63.5	63.0	62.8	.571	.973	N. W.	.09	10	83.0	58.5	70.7	2.77	4.
Mon	„ 22	29.88	69.0	66.0	65.5	65.2	.622	.974	N. E.	.36	10	64.0	60.0	62.0	.40	3.
Tues	„ 23	29.98	71.0	71.0	68.5	67.3	.668	.881	E.	.87	10	74.0	63.0	68.5	.00	3.
Wed	„ 24	29.94	69.0	68.0	66.5	65.7	.633	.925	E. N. E.	.87	9	70.5	62.5	66.5	1.63	4.
Thurs	„ 25	29.93	71.5	71.5	69.5	68.6	.698	.905	E.	.09	9	78.5	65.0	71.7	.00	2.
Fri	„ 26	29.78	74.0	74.0	73.0	72.6	.800	.953	S.	.84	10	81.5	66.5	74.0	.46	3.
Mean		29.86	70.4	68.8	67.5	66.8	.660	.933		.46	9	76.3	64.1	69.5	.75	3.

CAMP, Yokohama, June 26th, 1874.

J. H. SANDWITH,—*Lieut.*, R.M.L.I.

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General Merchandise..... 1.25 per foot.

To CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, INDIANOPOLIS, MILWAUKEE AND DUBUQUE.

Tea and Waste Silk.....$0.04¾ per lb. Gross.
Raw Silk..... 0.09½ „ „
General Merchandise..... 1.20 per foot.

Further information can be obtained at the Offices of the undersigned.

HUDSON, MALCOLM & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, June 27, 1874. tf.

The Scottish Imperial Insurance Company.

GLASGOW.—50, West George Street.
LONDON.—2, King William Street.

For Fire, Life and Annuities.

FIRE RISKS at Current Rates.
LIFE PREMIUMS for JAPAN at Special Rates.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, June 15, 1874. d. tf. o. 3ms.

Transatlantic Marine Insurance Company, Limited.

BERLIN.

THE UNDERMENTIONED are authorized to accept MARINE RISKS at current rates.

WILKIN & ROBISON.

Yokohama, June 25, 1874. 12ms.

Scottish Commercial Insurance Company.

Capital 1,000,000 Sterling.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for Yokohama, and are prepared to issue Fire Policies to the extent of $10,000 on each risk.

FINDLAY, RICHARDSON & Co.

Yokohama, July 12 1871.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, JUNE 27TH 1874.

THE Mail arrivals during the past week have been:—June 21st M. M. steamer *Volga* from Hongkong and Europe; June 24th P. M. S. S. *Colorado* from San Francisco.

The departures have been; 24th June P. & O. steamer *Madras* for Hongkong and P. M. S. S. *Granada* for San Francisco; 25th June C. T. S. S. Co. *Vasco de Gama* for San Francisco.

Cotton Fabrics.—During the closing week the sales of *Shirtings* have been on a considerable scale although at rates which continue to evidence a growing weakness in our market. For other Cotton Fabrics there is but small demand and the market closes without animation.

Yarns.—Large sales were effected in the course of the week, but purchasers have exacted important concessions, and prices have still further weakened. Quotations are within the range given below.

Woollen Fabrics.—The little demand of late existing for *Woollens* has entirely ceased, and there is no business to be reported. Large shipments of *Mousselines de laine* make holders eager to realize, but buyers hold aloof.

Iron and Metals.—The iron market continues much depressed and little, if any business is to be reported. We annex ruling quotations which must, however, be accepted as nominal.

Sugar.—The transactions of the past week have been confined to a few small sales of white kinds at our quotations. For Formosa there is no enquiry, and the *Maury* which arrived from Takao on the 24th has added 9,000 piculs to our stocks.

QUOTATIONS FOR ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

GOODS.	PRICES.
Cotton Piece Goods.	
Grey Shirtings:—	
7 lbs. 38½ yds, 39 in. per pce.	$2.00 to $2.10
8 „ ... ... 38½ „ 44 in. „	2.35 to 2.50
8 lbs..4 to 8 lbs. 6 ditto 39 in. „	2.35½ to 2.52½
9 lbs: ... ... „ 44 in. „	2.75 to 2.90
White Shirtings:—	
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nominal „	2.50 to 2.60
64 to 72 „ ditto... ... „ „	2.70 to 2.90
T. Cloth:—6 lbs. ... „ „	1.50 to 1.60
7 „ ... ... „ „	1.90 to 2.00
Drills, English—15 lbs.... ... ... „	3.30 to 3.52½
Handkerchiefs Assorted ... ... per doz.	0.45 to 0.80
Brocades & Spots (White) ... per pce.	nominal.
ditto (Dyed) ... ... „	
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. „	1.45 to 2.25
Turkey Reds 25 yds. 30 in. 2¼—3 lb. per lb.	0.87 to 0.97½
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. nominal	7.75 to 9.00
Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. ...per pce.	0.95 to 1.00
Taffachelass single weft 12 yds 43 in „	2.40 to 2.70
ditto (double weft) „ „	2.70 to 2.95
Cotton Yarns.	
No. 16 to 24 ... ... per picul.	$37.00 to 39.00
Reverse ... ... „	38.00 to 38.50
„ 28 to 32 ... ... „	37.50 to 39.00
„ 38 to 42 ... small stock *nom.* „	42.00 to 44.00
Woollens & Woollen Mixtures.	
Plain Orleans ... ...40—42 yds. 32 in.	5.90 to 8.00
Figured Orleans ... ...29—30 yds. 31 in.	4.50 to 5.25
Italian Cloth ... ... 30 yds. 32 in.	0.25 to 0.36
Camlet Cords ... ...29—30 yds. 32 in.	6.25 to 7.25
Camlets Asstd: ... ...56—58 yds. 31 in.	18.50 to 19.00
Lastings ... ...29—30 yds. 32 in.	15.00 to 16.00

GOODS.	PRICES.
WOOLLENS.—*Continued.*	
Plain Mousseline de Laine... 30 yds. 30 in.	0.19 to 0.19½
Figured do. ... 30 yds. 30 in.	0.28 to 0.30
Multicolored do. ... 30 yds. 30 in.	0.30 to 0.38
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy, 48 in. to 52 in.	neglected.
Presidents... ... ... 54 in. to 56 in.	„
Pilots ... ... 54 in. to 56 in.	„
Union ... ... 54 in. to 56 in.	„
Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs. per lb.	„
Metals and Sundries.	
Iron flat and round ... ... per pul	3.75 to 4.50
„ nail rod ... ... „	3.80 to 4.60
„ hoop ... ... nominal. „	4.50 nominal
„ sheet... ... ... „	
„ wire ... ... „	8.00 to 9.00
„ pig ... ... „	
Lead ... ... „	Nominal.
Tin Plates... ... ... per box.	8.50
SUGAR.—Formosa in Bag ... ... per picul.	3.75 to 3.95
in Basket ... nom.... „	3.70 to 3.75
China No. 1 Ping fan „	8.40 to 8.60
do. No. 2 Ching-pak „	7.70 to 8.00
do. No. 3 Ke-pak „	6.80 to 7.30
do. No. 4 Kook-fah „	6.20 to 6.50
do. No. 5 Kong-fuw „	5.70 to 6.00
do. No. 6 E-pak „	5.00 to 5.30
Swatow... ... ... „	3.50 to 3.60
Daitoong ... ... „	3.50 to 3.60
Sugar Candy... ... ... „	10.00 to 11.25
Raw Cotton (Shanghai new) ... „	15.00 to 15.00
Rice ... ... „	3.03

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued.)

Silk.—We have to report the first sale of new silk :—Four cases of Joshiu "Hanks" arrived on the 26th instant, and, we are informed, realised $430 all round, a price at which, considering the opening price of cocoons, the seller appears to lose some $50 per picul. Last year the new "Hanks" arrived on the 18th June, and the opening rates were $580 to $600 for "Good Medium."

While it is satisfactory, as far as silk is concerned, to hear that during the past week cocoons have fallen in price there is reason to fear for the sake of the Japanese lest cheaper cocoons, cheaper paste-board, and the dereliction of all control on the part of the Government induce a production of silk-worms' eggs larger perhaps than last year, and very much in excess of the probable requirements of the foreign trade.

Since the 18th inst. arrivals have been 45 bales, and purchases about 50 piculs.

Tea.—Our tea market continues active the settlements for the closing week amounting to 3,400 piculs.

Prices are if anything rather stronger, but no actual change can be made in quotations.

Finest and Choice parcels are scarce, and common qualities have not yet been offered in lines of any extent; these may be expected in the course of next month.

Stocks remain small,

EXPORTS.

GOODS.	PRICES.	LAID DOWN AND SOLD IN LONDON. Ex. 6mos. at 4s. 4¼d.	LAID DOWN AND SOLD IN LYONS. Ex. at 5.55 @ 6 mos.
Silk :—			
HANKS. Maebashi and Shinshiu Extra	... ...		
" Best	... ...		
" Good	... ...		
" Medium	... ...		
" Inferior	... ...		
OSHIU Extra ...	... ...		
" Best	... ...		
" Good	... ...		
" Medium	... ...		
" Inferior	... ...		
HAMATSKI ...	... ...		
SODAI Medium	... ...		
ETCHESEN Medium	... ...		
Tea :—			
Common	... ...		
Good Common	... ...		
Medium	... ...	$35 00 to 37.00 "	
Good Medium	... ...	$38.00 to 40.00 "	
Fine	... ...	$41.00 to 43.00 "	
Finest	... ...	$46.00 to 49 00 "	
Choice	... ...	$50.00 to 53.00 "	
Choicest "	... ...		
Sundries :—			
Mushrooms...	... ...	$36.00 to 44.00 "	
Isinglass	... ...	$25.00 to 45.00 "	
Sharks' Fins	... ...	$24.00 to 42.00 "	
White Wax...	... ...	$14.00 to 16.00 "	
Bees Do.	... ...	$40.00 to 47.00 "	
Cuttle fish ...	... ...	$11.00 to 12.00 "	
Dried Shrimps	... ...	$14.00 to 16.00 "	
Seaweed,	... ...	$ 1.10 to 2 80 "	
Gallnut	... ...	$12.00 to 18.00 "	
Tobacco	... ...	$ 6.50 to 12.00 "	
Sulphur	... ...	$ 2.20 to 3.20 "	
Wheat	... ...	$ 1.20 to 1.60 "	
Shellfish	... ...	$16.00 to 38.00 "	
Camphor	... ...	$15.00 to 16.50 "	
Béche de Mer	... ...	$19 00 to 62.00 "	
Ginseng, 50 to 100 pieces	... ...	$ 3.50 to 5.50 "	
100 to 200 "	... ...	$ 2.20 to 3.20 "	

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Rates have still further declined during the week.

A steady but small business has been done in private paper, mostly at slightly higher rates than our quotations, while the demand for Bank Bills has been almost *nil*.

Native exchange has somewhat recovered, owing probably to its being again exported.

Rates close as follows :—

On London, Bank, 6 Months' Sight.....	4s. 3½d.
" " Bank Bills on demand	4s. 2½d.
" " Credits.....	4s. 4d.
" Paris, Bank Bills.....	5.37
" " Private	5.45
" Shanghai Bank Bills on demand.....	73
Private Bills 10 days sight	73½ nom.
On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand	⅛ per cent. prem.
" " Private Bills 10 ds. sight	⅛ per cent discount.
" San Francisco Bank Bills on demand	102
30 days' sight Private....	103
" New York Bank Bills on demand...	102
30d. s. Private.....	103⅛
Gold Yen.....	417
Kinsatz	417½

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Paid-up Capital.....5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund .....1,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H FORBES, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—Hon. R. ROWETT, Esq.

AD. ANDRE, Esq. | J. F. CORDES, Esq.
E. R. BELILIOS, Esq. | W. LEMANN, Esq.
A. F. HEARD, Esq. | THOMAS PYKE, Esq.
S. D. SASSOON, Esq..

CHIEF MANAGER.

HONGKONG.....JAMES GREIG, Esq.

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YOKOHAMA.....T. JACKSON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

HONGKONG.	FOOCHOW.
SHANGHAI.	HANKOW.
YOKOHAMA.	HIOGO.
BOMBAY.	AMOY.
CALCUTTA.	SAIGON.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 Months.....3 per cent. per Annum.
„ 6 „ .....4 per cent. „ „
„ 12 „ .....5 per cent. „ „

Local Bills Discounted.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

HERBERT COPE,
Acting Manager.

Yokohama, May 1, 1874.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a Branch of our business at Yokohama.

Mr. ARTHUR HESKETH GROOM and Mr. WILLIAM JOHN CRUICKSHANK are authorised to sign our firm per procuration in Japan.

MOURILYAN, HEIMANN & Co.

Hiogo, Osaka, June 1, 1874. d., w. & o. 1m.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership hitherto existing in Japan between George Hurlbut, W. J. Blydenburgh, S. E. Huntington and J. C. Heitmann under the style and firm of Smith, Archer & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. W. J. CRUICKSHANK will sign *in Liquidation.*

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

Yokohama, May 11, 1874. 2ms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIPLOMA OF MERIT, VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.

THE CELEBRATED YORKSHIRE RELISH.

THE MOST DELICIOUS AND CHEAPEST SAUCE IN THE WORLD.

And has a larger Sale than any other Sauce. To be had of Grocers, Oilmen, &c. Trade Mark, "Willow Pattern plate." Prepared by

Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds, England.

DIPLOMA OF MERIT, VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

THE BEST AND MOST AGREEABLE TONIC YET INTRODUCED.

For the relief of Indigestion, General Debility, and Loss of Appetite, &c., it is invaluable. Recommended by the most eminent Chemists of the day, Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D., Wentworth L. Scott, Esq., F.C.S., F.A.S.L., F.R.S.S., &c., the *Lancet*, the *Food Journal*, *Medical Press*, *Circular*, &c., &c. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c. Prepared by

Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds, England.

DIPLOMA OF MERIT, VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Makes delicious Bread without Yeast; Puddings, Pastry, &c., without Eggs, Butter, or Lard. One trial will convince the most sceptical of its superiority over all others. Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, &c. Prepared by

Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds, England.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT:

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

Caution.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

Yokohama, May 27, 1872. 12ms.

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

—:o:—

The public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being Infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at home and abroad,

and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872. 12m.

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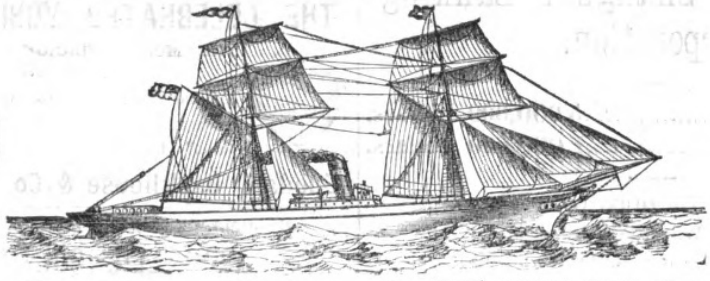
MISCELLANEOUS.

IRON STEAM AND



SAIL-ING SHIPS.

COLE BROTHERS,

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENGLAND,

Builders of all Classes of Iron Vessels up to the largest Dimensions.

TUGS, BARGES, &c.,

July 18, 1873. **IRON AND WOOD SHIPS REPAIRED.** 52 ins.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THESE famous and unrivalled Pills act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the liver and stomach, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great main springs of life. Females of all ages will find them in all cases to be depended upon. Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." Blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," speaks of the Pills in the highest terms.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his famous "Travels in China," says that when money could not procure for him his necessary requirements, he could always get his wants supplied in exchange for "Holloway's Pills."

THE GREAT CURE ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of a kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Rubbed on the neck and chest, it exerts the most beneficial influence over asthma, shortness of breath, sore throats, bronchitis, diptheria, coughs, and colds. In the cure of gout, rheumatism, glandular swellings, and stiff joints, it has no equal. In disorders of the kidneys the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed over the seat of those organs.

THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"

Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London. Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873. 52 ins.

GEORGE FLETCHER & Co.,

BETTS STREET, ST. GEORGE'S EAST, LONDON,

AND

MASSON WORKS, DERBY.

Established over Thirty years as

MAKERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY FOR SUGAR PLANTATIONS AND REFINERIES,

and well known all over the world.

Also the ORIGINAL PATENTEES of the MULTITUBULAR BOILERS FOR THE COPPER WALL.

Multitubular and other Steam Boilers.	Cattle Pumps.
Condensing and High Pressure Steam Engines.	Vacuum Pans with all their accessories.
Donkey Engines.	Centrifugal Sugar Machine.
Distillery Engines.	All kinds of Apparatus for reburning Animal Charcoal.
Air-pump Engines.	Copper Rum Still for steam or fire.
Wrought Iron Waterwheels.	Light Rails, Axles, and Wheels for Megass.
Horizontal and Vertical Sugar Mills of every description, with suitable gearing.	Dippers and Cranes.
Cane-juice Pumps.	Improved Feed Injectors (Fletcher's).
Tubular and other steam Clarifiers.	Cane Punts.
Sugar Pans, Coolers, &c.	Draining Machinery, with scoop wheels or centrifugal pumps.
Granulating Pans of every description.	Cast and Wrought Iron Tanks.

Also small Plants (clarifiers and Sugar Boilers extra) to make 2½ tons per day of 12 hours, for £770.

Yokohama, March 21, 1874. tf.

HARRISON & SONS,

EXPORT & GENERAL STATIONERS.

ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
DIE SINKERS,
SEAL ENGRAVERS,
RELIEF STAMPERS AND ILLUMINATORS,
LETTER PRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC AND COPPERPLATE PRINTERS.
BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE QUEEN,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
THE ROYAL FAMILY,
AND HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

An Illustrated Catalogue, with Samples of Paper, Specimens of Stamping, &c., Sent on Application.

HARRISON & SONS,

59, Pall Mall & 1, St. James' Street,

Printing } 45 & 46, St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross,
Offices } 15 & 16, Gt. May's Buildings, London.

Yokohama, May 10, 1874. 26ins.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co.,

COLEMAN STREET, LONDON,

EXPORT DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS of every description of CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, and other PREPARATIONS. OIL PRESSERS, DISTILLERS OF ESSENTIAL OILS, DEALERS in Patent Medicines, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS and Appliances, Glass Ware, Confectionery, Medical Books, and Shop Fittings, and every description of Druggists' Sundries, Paints, Colours, Dyes, &c., &c

Upon application, Messrs. BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co. will forward their Price Current, containing more than Twenty Thousand prices.

Messrs. BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co. are thoroughly conversant with the Japan Markets, and are prepared to receive commission orders for any articles of British Manufacture, and having made this an important branch of their business, they are enabled to select the cheapest and best goods, securing the extremest discounts; they likewise receive consignments of produce.

Yokohama, June 21, 1873. 52ins.

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